THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 54 JUNE 1, 1929 NO. 11

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS
LINDA A. EASTMAN

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO A. L. A. MEMBERS
JUDGE WENDELL PHILIPS STAFFORD

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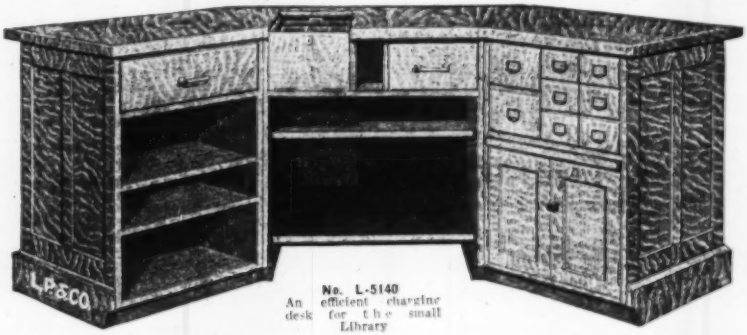

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3.	Outlook	410
4.	New Republic	313
5.	Scientific American	302
6.	School Review	289
7.	Living Age	288
8.	Independent	236
9.	Survey	224
10.	School and Society	220
11.	Saturday Evening Post	214
12.	American Review of Reviews	202
13.	Bookman (N. Y.)	196
14.	Current Opinion	194
15.	Century	186
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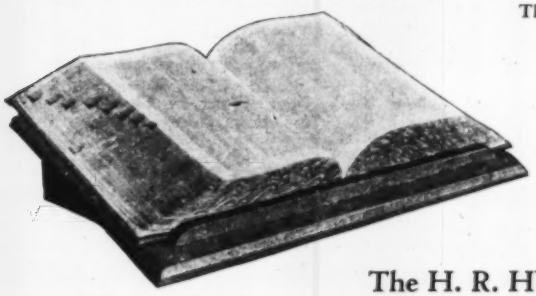

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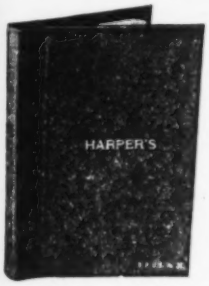

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College and Reference Library Yearbook, No. 1

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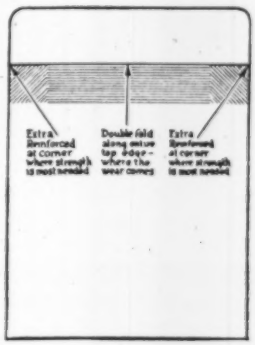
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VOLUME 54, No. 11 June 1, 1929

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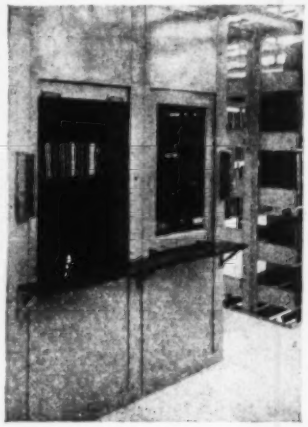

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JUNE 1, 1929

The Parting of the Ways

By Linda A. Eastman

Librarian of the Cleveland Public Library and President of the American Library Association

THE programs of our Fiftieth Anniversary and of the succeeding conferences have given us some very fine historical summaries of the development and achievements of libraries in America. Tonight I am going to invite you to take a forward look toward the future of library service as it should be or it may be.

Before looking ahead, however, will you consider for a moment the present-day status of the two countries with which we are chiefly concerned, Canada and the United States, and, in contrast, picture if you can the conditions which would prevail today if American libraries had never been developed. Consider the state of libraries in Europe at the time of the first settlements in America. Suppose that, in the centuries which have followed, there had been little or no development in library methods and administration. What would be the condition of America today? Some libraries would undoubtedly have grown up here, but their Sixteenth or Seventeenth Century methods of organization would minimize their value even to the privileged few having access to them; public libraries, school libraries and most of the specialized libraries, as we know them, would be nonexistent, and the public at large would still be without library service.

The supposition brings the instant realization that the America which would exist under those conditions would be very different indeed from our America as it is, and that progressive library methods and organized book service have been really potent factors in the rapid development of this western continent. There come to mind the many Americans of note who have been influenced definitely in their education and in their life accomplishment by their reading in libraries: Daniel Webster, Horace Greeley, William H. Prescott, Henry Thoreau, Walt Whitman, Edward Eggleston, Robert Collyer, Thomas A. Marshall, Edward Everett Hale, Lew Wallace, James Whitcomb Riley, James J. Hill, John Burroughs, Henry Adams, Brander Matthews, Thomas A. Watson, Thomas Edison, Luther Burbank, Sir William Osler, Andrew Carnegie, Henry Barnard, Henry Morgenthau, Josephine Preston Peabody, Joseph Pulitzer, Will Durant, Meredith Nicholson, Robert Haven Schauffler, David Bispham, Fannie Hurst, E. G. Stern, Mary Antin, Morris Gest—these are but a few of the names of those whose influence on American life or letters has been notable, and who have acknowledged their debt to libraries. Has not each one of us also encountered signal instances of lives which have been given definite direction or impulse through their use of libraries? And how about ourselves? What and where would we be today, in our individual development, had we been without the book contacts which libraries have brought us? Is it not certain that our mental horizons would be greatly circumscribed, our interests and our opportunities for following these interests fewer, all of our life plans vastly different, had we been deprived of libraries and library books? As one of my staff expressed it, "Had it not been for our library I would be living but a common life."

I sometimes try to picture Cleveland, my home town, as it would be had it been without a public library for the last sixty years; it would not, it could not be the town it is today, and I seriously doubt whether it would now be known as "the City of Good-Will." Such thoughts are antidotes to discouragement, at times when progress seems slow.

Now let us look to that ideal future, when library service has become all that it should be. What are some of the things we shall see? Every town and village with its library, adequate to its needs, when supplemented by its county library or its State library. Every city with a complete library system reaching all of its citizens. All rural districts, even the most remote, served by library station, book-car or book post, and generously supplied with books from the township or county library, which in turn looks to its State library to supplement its resources. Every school, college and university with a live, working library as its palpitating heart. Reference libraries in all museums and research institutions; in other institutions, institutional libraries or library stations adapted to their particular purposes and needs. Special libraries of other kinds, many more than at present, serving commerce, industry and government.

Now think of all of these libraries, sufficient in number and so distributed as to bring books within reach of every inhabitant of our two countries, and think of them as each an ideal library of its kind. These libraries will be housed in rooms and buildings which are adapted to their uses, attractive, comfortable and in good taste, and with an atmosphere of inviting hospitality. As one of our readers, anticipating the new building, said, "Won't it be nice to have a suitable home for the books!" Each library will have a supply of books sufficient for meeting the active current demands, while county, State and national libraries will furnish a supplementary supply of less used books, and interloan systems will be so perfected that special books needed for a serious purpose by any individual can be procured from some library for him without undue delay. What will it not mean to reach a point where the fine art of substitution need no longer be overdone, but readers may know that it will be possible to get through their library, and within a reasonable time, any really worthwhile book they may want. Enthusiastic appreciation of libraries will be much more general when that day comes.

These ideal libraries presuppose ideal librarians and library staffs, experts adapted to their particular jobs and prepared for them by education and special training—children's librarians, school librarians, special librarians and general librarians, catalogers, bibliographers, readers' advisers, reference librarians and all the rest—more scholarly, probably, than most of us now are, and adding to a broader knowledge of books and of library technique, a mastery of practical psychology and a genuinely human and responsive interest in other people's problems.

What will be accomplished by these ideal libraries and librarians? Contemplate, if you will, the result of a few generations during which every individual, from early childhood on throughout his life, has had available the delights and benefits of good books, with expert service to fit them to his needs—the right books at the right time—when that inscription, written for one library, truly applies to all:

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Can we doubt that even many of the less intelligent would profit by such intimate lifetime associations? That the gate of opportunity would open for many of the underprivileged? That research and true scholarship would be greatly aided, to the end of solving many problems for the whole world's betterment?

We have been thinking of the full development of library service for the United States and Canada; but if this Association is to justify its name of the American Library Association, should we not include also the neighbor across our southwestern border, and consider our entire continent? Since the visit of our library friends from Mexico last year a number of prominent Mexican librarians have joined our Association. I hope many of you may have had the privilege of hearing, during his recent visit to this country, Dr. Moises Saenz, of the Department of Education, and "the dominant figure in the Mexican educational movement." Explaining how exploitation of the masses has long been an underlying cause of Mexican difficulties, he made a statement that could hardly fail to move any librarian. "Land and Books," he said, was his battle-cry. "Land and Liberty" had been fought for valiantly by *our* forefathers, but to his mind, liberty always follows where education has prepared the way for it, so "Land and Books" expresses the *summum bonum* for which he is striving for his people—"Land and Books." Speed the day when Mexico has the books it needs! Let us give our Mexican fellow workers a warm welcome to our midst.

Perhaps we should not even confine to this North American continent our little prognostication of a desirable future. Throughout the entire world the interest in libraries—the realization of the need of them—is quickening. In the last decade several European countries have made remarkable progress in giving free book service. The American Library in Paris and the Paris Library School have served their purposes with notable results. Our Fiftieth Anni-

versary Conference initiated a movement toward a world fellowship of librarians that has already led to the calling of the World Library and Bibliographical Congress to be held in Rome next month, which will be attended and participated in by a number of those here present. What is to be the outcome of that international gathering, and of its possible successors? Time will tell; but the keen interest of the library leaders of many countries indicates that the results of their assembling and discussing both common and divergent problems, may be far from negligible in its eventual effect on this whole world's future.

Whether we may wish it to be so or not, American librarians must also face the fact that even here at home the every-day functioning of the progressive libraries is bearing fruit in an ever-enlarging circle of readers who are attempting to form intelligent opinions on social, governmental, national and international questions and relations, and this to an extent which indicates the inescapable implication of libraries in general world affairs, and which emphasizes the obligation of librarians to make certain that these libraries contain the latest and most reliable information on all questions of real consequence.

Am I magnifying the importance of libraries and their potential influence on local, national and world progress? Is it possible to magnify this importance and influence unduly? If libraries are the repositories of the knowledge and the wisdom of the world, and if they can become still more active agencies in the diffusion of this knowledge and wisdom, can their importance be overestimated or overemphasized? "We maintain a trade," says the expositor of Bacon's Utopia, The New Atlantis, "not for gold, or jewels, nor for silks, nor for spices, nor any other commodity of matter; but only for God's first creature, which was light; to have light, I say, of the growth of all parts of the world."

It is a long, long step ahead, to any near approach, to say nothing of ultimate attainment, to the ideal conditions and influence of libraries. But this is an age when long distances are traveled swiftly; and are the hindrances to progress a whit more formidable than those which are being successfully overcome in many other fields of endeavor? Honesty compels the immediate answer that they are not.

When we think of the library developments of the last ten years and compare them with those of previous decades, we realize that the accelerating process is really well under way, and that it is for us to utilize the cumulative forces which are now active.

This brings us back rather abruptly to our immediate objectives. The inspiring goals of our far vistas are often reached only by tortuous ways, where the path is sometimes visible but a few steps ahead; but to see each next step clearly and to keep steadily on means finally to arrive. Our immediate objectives, then: First, definite progress for each of us in the daily tasks in which we may demonstrate the value and effectiveness of our particular bits of library service. These tasks are as varied, nearly, as are the thousands of individuals who are performing them. We deal with books and with people, and with the records which make our work with both effective; and even these records are instinct with meaning and interest. We are fortunate that the most routine drudgery of library processes is less deadly in its monotony than the mechanical processes of industry, less exacting than many of those in the processes of science; the latter comparison was illustrated for me recently by a description of the chemical and mathematical operations in the preparation of a serum for inoculation for colds, involving the isolation of several varieties of bacilli, and their combination, in exact proportions of two millions of one kind of these infinitesimal microbes, three millions of another, two millions of a third, and so on, to obtain the desired result. By contrast, no library process is so complicated or so taxing. Comparison with the various other fields of human endeavor does indeed throw high lights on many enviable features of library work as a vocation. I read recently, in an article on teaching, that "Any career seriously undertaken threatens to narrow the range of one's interests, to diminish the scope of one's sympathy and to make one the victim of routine." It seems to me that all this is less true of our profession than of most others. For the library executive it is not monotony, but, on the contrary, the great diversity and multiplicity of tasks which have to be reckoned with, and the additional fact that these tasks are so often involved with much detail of a nature difficult to delegate. Job analysis is complicated here by the ever-[illegible] character of the problems involved; yet, nevertheless, thoroughgoing job analyses should reveal underlying principles and suggest methods of procedure which might greatly aid the librarian who is himself unable to pause in the constantly increasing pressure of work, to make these analyses himself. Job analysis of the administrative work of libraries is a most important field of research which we should like to recommend to the graduate schools. The person who evolves a formula for administering a library successfully on eight hours a day will be forever famous. Meantime, library executives must all continue their efforts to make more effective their own and their assistants'

work, to key up their organizations to the constantly changing conditions and demands. I believe it is true that library work, to be progressive, must also be creative and constructive, and therein lies much of its fascination.

Whether in executive or other positions, our first objective must always be real progress for whatever work we are personally responsible; this usually entails coordinated effort with other workers, and this means planning and cooperation. In addressing a group representing such a diversity of positions and library conditions we must in the brief time at our disposal keep to very general terms, each of us making the specific application to our own work. There are few of us, however, whose work is isolated, and it is my belief that work of superior quality on the part of any member of a library staff must make for advancement of the entire organization and raise the general level. Each of us, too, is a representative of our library when outside of its walls, and the education of a "library minded" public is a part of the work of all of us. Working for one's own library means working also for one's clientèle, which may embrace the personnel of a school or a neighborhood, of an entire university, or a city, or a state, as the case may be. This tests our intelligence, our adaptability and our capabilities, for we must identify ourselves with this clientèle, make its interests our interests, if we are to make our library as useful to it as is possible.

Next to our local library welfare and its community interests come the more general interests of our Association. Our constitution defines our objectives here very concisely—"to promote library service and librarianship." Today the A. L. A. is an association of eleven thousand men and women who are attempting to pool their professional information and experience and to utilize it for the common good. Several hundred of its members are working on its sixty-odd committees and boards, and its services now require a departmentalized staff of over fifty employees at headquarters. Its services are rendered both to its membership and to the general cause of library advancement. A reading of the various reports of committees and of the extensive program of this week's conference give convincing evidence that a great many of our members are vitally interested in the A. L. A. and are working very hard for it. In addition to their individual and committee efforts on its behalf, a number of them have given real aid in studying the relative importance of work to be done and in deciding between activities to be begun. Without their interest, some of the appropriations received would never have been secured.

Many of the major undertakings in the past few years have been made possible by grants from the Carnegie Corporation and gifts from other sources for these specific purposes: the work of the Survey, of the Board of Education for Librarianship, the curriculum study and the text books, the Board on the Library and Adult Education, the Readable Books and Reading Habits studies, and the "Reading with a Purpose" courses, the library rehabilitation in the flood area, the international library cooperation, the Paris Library School. Some of these projects have been completed or are approaching completion, and are standing the test of practical usefulness. Notwithstanding some strident criticism of the Survey and the text books by nonparticipants, would any of us be willing now to do without them? I have yet to learn of any library staff which submitted careful answers to the grilling questions of the Survey, which did not profit by the self-analysis required, and which does not now constantly consult the Survey volumes for the information it gives on other libraries; and while no one has claimed perfection for the text books, they will be considered indispensable tools of the library schools and of most libraries until such time as their use may possibly result in producing better ones.

The grants made for the other special activities have been for stated amounts or periods, and were given for specific investigations, and for experimental and demonstration work. The experimental periods are drawing to a close and these funds are being rapidly exhausted. We are now faced sharply with the necessity of stringently curtailing some of these special activities, or of finding the means for their continuance. One of their results has been to bring pressure for similar attention to other phases of library work which need promotional and advisory aid. Among the insistent demands are those for a School Library Department at Headquarters, a Children's Library Department, a department or specialist on college and university libraries and one on Work with the Foreign Born. Plans for some of these have already received approval of the Executive Board and the Council, while committees have requests for others prepared for Council consideration at this meeting. The Secretary, in his annual report, mentions several more (a few out of many) projects which should be undertaken and developed, each of which would benefit our library cause in some fundamental way—but every single one of all these is dependent on more funds.

An objective of the immediate future seems clearly to be the securing of more funds for the A. L. A. "The most beautiful idealisms flounder unless properly financed." That bug-a-boo of finance! We meet it at every turn, in

the administration of our own libraries as well as in that of our Association. We cannot brush it aside with the declaration that it is not our responsibility, for it is, to a certain extent at least, the very real responsibility of each and every one of us. And why should it not be? Librarians can hardly expect exemption from the problems both of financing and of proper use of funds, which are common to workers in nearly all fields of human endeavor. Why not face these problems bravely? It is possible that psychoanalysis might reveal a curious sort of communal fear complex in connection with this question of finance, and that this fear complex might be dispelled, to great extent, by bringing it out into the open. Let us look for a minute at the abstract facts. We are confident of the value and the need of libraries and of library service, a value and a need already demonstrated in many ways, and capable of further demonstration. We know them to be a fast increasing necessity of this modern world. There is plenty of wealth which is still unappropriated, and much which is being put to far less desirable uses. There are people who are seriously studying the question of the best disposal of their money. No apologies are needed for voicing the claims of libraries. It is a question of making the right contacts, of getting the real interest of generous people with means at their disposal. We hear almost daily of large sums being donated for a multitude of other purposes. We are not making a personal plea, and why should we hesitate about setting forth the needs of the work to which we are devoting our own efforts?

The way of financing the A. L. A. seems to have been made fairly simple, if it is acted on in time. We were informed when the Carnegie gift of the million dollar endowment was made that another million will be forthcoming, if the Association secures one million from other sources. Because of their belief in the desirability of interesting many people in library development, the officials of the Corporation are willing to credit toward the fund all new memberships, capitalized at twenty to one, and the Association now has to its credit over a quarter of the needed million. Mr. Wheeler, one of our Endowment Fund Trustees, has made a plan for sustaining members, whose dues are $100 annually, and contributing members paying $25 each year, these amounts to count for $2,000 and $500 respectively toward the fund. Now, if only 15 per cent of our members will each get one contributing member at $25 per year, the fund will be assured; or if only 4 per cent of our number secure each one sustaining member, the deed will be done. Larger gifts for the endowment of any part of the work would, of course, help even more than sustaining memberships.

I fully realize the counter claims of our individual libraries, coming as I do from a library which has never until very recently had any endowments at all, and from a community whose education in thinking of the public library as an institution requiring endowments, has only just begun; but I am convinced that the A. L. A. appeal will not be detrimental to the local interests but will rather aid them, by emphasizing the importance of libraries everywhere, and arousing pride in helping the home town as well as the national work. I should not dare to think of making this appeal were I not attempting to do my own share.

Speaking of national work, it is appropriate here to note the splendid example Dr. Putnam has set us in the special gifts and endowments which he has been securing for our Congressional Library. Cannot our combined membership of eleven thousand do as much for the A. L. A.?

"If you're talking to a great many people you've got to be very P'ositive," as Christopher Morley says (with a capital P'). I hope to be forgiven if I have appeared to be didactic, but "good sense demands frankness," and I beg of you to take my plea seriously, for it seems to me that we are at the parting of the ways, whence we go either backward or forward—and there is need for us to go on. Can we not have a vigorous committee of volunteers, to help carry Mr. Wheeler's plan to completion? I leave the matter in your hands.

We have a vision of libraries so functioning everywhere as to make a better world—its people happier, more intelligent, peaceful and prosperous. We soar on the wings of idealism, to find ourselves brought down with a bump on the rock of practical reality; but let us take a firm foothold on that rock and from it go confidently forward, with eyes on the vision which still gleams bright ahead,

> "And ere it vanishes
> Over the margin,
> After it, follow it,
> Follow the gleam."

Address of Welcome to A. L. A. Members

By Judge Wendell Philips Stafford

Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia

In the name of the Public Library of the District of Columbia I bid you welcome to a place which is yours as much as ours, the most beautiful city in the world, everybody's Washington. Our own beloved and super-excellent librarian* has often demonstrated to Committees of Congress that Washington has more intelligence and fewer libraries than any town of its size in the whole United States. What inference should be drawn from these two facts remains a subject for annual discussion. You will see, therefore, that Washington is the very place where your convention should be held. From my long acquaintance with your profession I can bear witness that you have a zeal which I am sure Paul would have called a zeal according to knowledge. Your fervor is apostolic. You see clearly that the end and aim of all human progress is to make two libraries grow where only one grew before.

Acting upon a shrewd hint I consulted one of those enterprising newspaper interviewers and obtained from him a questionnaire to be submitted to our public library force. I was assured by him that full answers to these questions would supply me with material that could be woven in a brilliant pattern into the web of my discourse. Let me read the questions: How many librarians, large and little, will probably be here? How many places will they come from? If you should add all their mileages together how many laps would it make around the globe? Who is paying their expenses? How many have seen Washington before? How many are thinking of coming here on their wedding journey? How many libraries are represented? How many volumes are contained in all the libraries put together? Would the United States Capitol hold them all? How many are all the readers in all the libraries? What is the total yearly output of these libraries? How many fruitful ideas have been sent abroad? How many mechanics have been helped to solve their problems? How many persons in their first or second childhood have been led to read a good book in place of a poor one? How many hours of the old, the sick, or the lonely have been brightened by their thoughtfulness? How many orators have had their speeches prepared by members of this Association? Is there any question within the bounds of human knowledge that could not be answered by some one who will be here? If one man knew all that is contained in all the books in all these libraries where would the people put him, the White House, the Senate Chamber or St. Elizabeth's?

I remembered, however, that the force would be so excited over the prospect of meeting you and so busy getting ready to entertain you that the questionnaire would probably lie neglected, and that some of the questions only the Recording Angel would be qualified to answer. And so I decided to take refuge, as poorly informed speakers always do, in platitudes. I welcome you, therefore, as the purveyors of all honest and useful information, the disseminators of impartial truth, a body of men and women having no party to serve, no creed to advocate, no proposition to prove—whose motto consists of one word only, the original motto of our most famous university, *Veritas*. Many centuries ago a zealot appeared in the streets of Alexandria carrying in one hand a pitcher of water and in the other a lighted torch. "What are you going to do?" cried the amused onlookers; and she answered: "I am going to drown hell and burn up heaven, that God may be loved for himself alone." Members of the American Library Association, may you go on with your zealous work until every fools' paradise and every man-made hell shall disappear, and the truth shall be loved for itself alone.

I was strictly enjoined by the appointing power that these brief remarks must be closed by a sonnet. Here it is:

Washington to You-All

The cherry blossoms left their love for you—
So sorry not to meet you. Other things,
We have, almost as lovely—glistening wings
Of dogwood in green hollows—heavens all blue—
Most of the time. Your sweet nothing-to-do
Should make you happy. Here tradition flings
Her splendor on the past, and each heart sings
Of all the golden years will bring to view.
Take, for remembrance, everywhere you roam,
Three things that never disappoint the eye,
Or fail to make Americans at home:
A constant shaft in the inconstant sky,
A temple with a river flowing by,
An undissolving cloud, the great gray dome.

*George F. Bowerman.

The Librarian of Congress

By R. R. Bowker

Editor of the Library Journal

One face, one voice, one presence, one force above all others we miss here and throughout this occasion. Thirty years ago the superb new home of the Library of Congress had been built, under the skillful engineering ability of Bernard R. Green, the steel stacks of his invention had been installed and 900,000 books from the crowded library room in the Capitol had been moved into the new building. The House Beautiful waited the Interpreter. There came to it a man, a man among men, whom many of us know as a friend among friends, the man of destiny for the work. A man of vision, a dreamer of dreams, he dreamed true, and what has already been realized in successive years you all know, all libraries know, all the library world knows.

This quiet, modest man, whose thirtieth anniversary of service some of us had the honor to celebrate last month, has asked that no more bouquets be now thrown at him. But, with President Eastman, I feel sure that you would not willingly let this occasion pass without tribute of honor from this conference to Herbert Putnam. He has himself defined his chief work as the every-day task of an executive, of smoothing out molehills rather than conquering mountains, and of discovering quality and giving it freedom in his staff. Thus he has given to all librarians an example which is well worth following and which has won for him and for the work which he heads affectionate loyalty and devoted service, which has also won for him the high respect of the Congress and for the national library which bears its name faith and unquestioned support.

It is to his unexploited personality and his self-effacing service that we owe the unexampled growth, in size, in quality and in influence, of this great library center, which by next year will contain 4,000,000 books, a million maps and treasures manifold throughout its many departments, each headed by a chief of first rank in his field. It thus wins parity with the great foreign libraries—the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale—and its ever-increasing collections and ever-widening influence will more and more put it in the van beyond rivalry. In the past five years especially wonderful things have come about. Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, giving to the Library the beautiful auditorium within its walls and generously endowing its music division, is making here, with the help of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, a national center of music. The Library of Congress Trust-Fund, started with the $100,000 which with the death of its generous originator, James B. Wilbur, only last month becomes the absolute property of the Library, has grown by successive beneficences into the means of establishing Chairs through which men eminent in letters and the arts will place their knowledge and experience at the service of visiting scholars and the library world. Near the library building will come the magnificent Shakespeare collection, housed also by the generosity of its donor, Henry C. Folger, an extraordinary recognition from the commercial metropolis of the country to the fact that here is to be the cultural metropolis. From all quarters, abroad as well as at home, the Library is being enriched by gifts of books and documents and source material which make it a repository of history and biography, American and international. In mutual work with the British and French national libraries, in relation with Spain and the Spanish-American peoples, in cooperation with the Vatican Library, the Library of Congress is of world service and may well be the pride of Washington and of America—and not least of those who as members of this Washington conference are privileged to see for themselves the fruits of the administration by Herbert Putnam of the public trust which thirty years ago was committed to him by President McKinley.

And Washington, as future generations look back, may owe to Librarian Putnam another service. When, at the instance of Washington, L'Enfant laid out the new capital on the unique plan—"Paris superimposed upon Philadelphia," as has been said of the checker-board or gridiron, overlaid by wheel spokes radiating from the Capitol and the Executive Mansion, placed at Washington's desire a mile apart lest the Legislature should be too close for the comfort of the Executive, the authorities naturally assumed that the high ground of Capitol Hill was to be the major residence portion, the government offices occupying the plain by the Potomac shore. The Capitol was made to front

Address given before the First General Session of the American Library Association, May 13, 1929.

the East, and Crawford's statue of Freedom faces the sunrise and the thirteen original states and turns its back upon the thirty-five states which have made the nation an empire, stretching from the Atlantic to the sunset at the Golden Gate. The Hill plateau, neglected by fortune, long served for the quiet residences of Washington families, each house occupying its block, with negro cabins here and there in contrast. The Library of Congress was the first public building east of the Capitol, to which will presently be added not only the library annex and the Folger library building, but the Hall of Justice for the Supreme Court. With the development of the Library of Congress, through Dr. Putnam's vision, into a radiating center of research and home for scholarship there may be realized the fine plan of Mr. Leland for the cloistered housing of a company of scholars as well as the residences of men of letters and science, many already drawn to this part of Washington by the magnet of the Library. Thus, while the Capitol and the lower level remain the seat of government and politics, there may come to be on the higher level a seat of scholarship and culture, making Washington a twin city which will represent both the practicality and the ideality of our people, the Capitol itself, finest building in the finest of capitals, being the binding link. Here may also come naturally the seats of the learned societies and of other cultural associations whose national influence will radiate from the nation's capital. In the accomplishment of this vision no one should have and will have a larger share of credit than the everyday executive of the present, the dreamer of dreams for the future, the nation's librarian, Herbert Putnam.

Madam President: At your behest, I propose that this conference of the American Library Association, through its Secretary, send to Dr. Putnam its message of remembrance, of appreciation, of good-will, of high hope, that his present achievement may be fulfilled in the greater work of the future.

The Special Library in the Public Library

By Harry Miller Lydenberg

Assistant Director of the New York Public Library

IT would perhaps be inaccurate or misleading to say that the importance or significance of the special library in the public library depends on the age of the latter. But it certainly is an assertion you will all accept if I call to mind that two variable factors in the part the special library in the public library plays in the life of the community are, first, the age of the latter; and second, its adaptation to the special needs of the community.

Given sufficient funds and complete command over circumstances, I fancy it would not be difficult to construct and develop an ideal collection of books suitable to the needs of—of what? It is a favorite charge of some of our Jeremiahs that we are becoming standardized and systematized to such an extent that individuality is completely suppressed, though I doubt if there are many who would support the thesis that the collection of books ideally adapted to Portland, Ore., would necessarily be ideally adapted also to Portland, Me., that the reading habits and demands of Riverside, Cal., would be the same as those of Riverside, Mass.

Nevertheless I certainly should enjoy the privilege of standing by and playing the part of an unofficial observer when one of us, or some of us, was or were given the opportunity of bringing together an "ideal" collection. Would it be divided quantitatively or qualitatively? Would you say that every class, from Bibliography and Collected Works, through the very last of the nine hundreds, was to have the same number of books as each of the other classes? Or would you devise some system of weighting, so that each class should have the same amount of money spent on it, or be brought to the same importance or significance? No doubt that it would certainly be built like the "One-Hoss Shay."

> "'Fur,' said the Deacon, 't's mighty plain
> Thut the weakes' place mus' stan' the strain;
> 'N the way t' fix it, uz I maintain,
> Is only jest
> T' make that place uz strong uz the rest!'"

All right. You've made the ideal collection, set it down in a place fitted for it, and now are given the opportunity of doing the same for another community. Both tasks accomplished.

Please tell me then how near together those two collections will be at the end of five or ten or twenty years? No one with eyes to see or

Paper given at the Second General Session of the American Library Association, May 14, 1920.

tongue to speak will doubt that at the end of any period they will have diverged in material and significant fashion. How far this divergence will have gone and what particular shapes it may take will depend on several factors. On the personality of the librarian, for instance, and on his command of his circumstances. On the part the library plays in the intellectual life of the community and the way it reflects the community needs and demands. On the way the community has succeeded in defining its needs and making them vocal. On the ability of the librarian to foresee and make material future developments in the community's attitude toward books.

But every man, woman and child among us will assume that within the general collection that marked the beginning of every public library there will have developed various special collections, some of which may have risen to heights sufficient to justify calling them special libraries. Not a librarian worthy of membership in this association but has from the beginning of his control over his collection thought and pondered about developing it to fit the people among whom its life is cast. Not one of us has failed to see that his own personal likes and dislikes in book selection are to be set aside in favor of the likes and dislikes of the community, the hopes and fears of the town folk.

Navigation and the building of wooden ships are topics one would expect to find covered in the libraries of coast towns of Massachusetts and Maine, metallurgy and metal using industries in Pittsburgh rather than studies of mass production agriculture, furniture construction and design in Grand Rapids rather than deep sea fisheries, mining and ore extraction in Denver rather than the growing of citrus fruits, and so on until your fancy tires. It's merely repetition of the assertion that the offerings of the library must be tied with the thoughts and wants of the people it stands among.

Permit me here to remark that, of course, we have been thinking here solely about special libraries conceived, formed, developed, cultivated within the public library as a result of definite determination and volition on the part of the general library. It is a horse of a decidedly different color if he wanders into the paddock and announces that he is a gift horse, even perhaps adding that a really curious soul may look into his mouth. Gifts that constitute special libraries within public libraries are less subject to actual control and shaping perhaps than the purchased collections, more the result of the fancies and opportunities of the individual collector. Happy the librarian who sees the gift horse amble down the road, work his way through the paddock gate, and furnish assurance not only that the transfer of title is to be made easily and without flaw, but the bill for fodder and equipment is to be met from funds that come with the nag himself! Thrice happy is he if he can be sure that this special library so presented is one that meets with a welcome from the people it is to live among and whose needs it is to help supply.

And the corollary of that assertion is equally true, namely that it is the community as a whole that must be kept in mind rather than any particular group. If the library is supported by the community, a proper balance must be kept between the needs of all the people and the demands of any particular group, however vociferous and insistent and ingenious in formulation of desires that group may prove to be. To be sure, one must remember that libraries work with books, the printed page, and when this means of expression has not been used to set forth the needs of any particular group, the librarian is freed from blame if no books for that group appear on his shelves, and if many books for another group stand forth and call emphatic attention to their presence. It is much easier, for instance, to buy books for teachers than for blacksmiths.

No one knows today what a blacksmith is, you say? Admitted, and I'll substitute for the blacksmith the man with the sign "Flats Fixed" in front of his shop. Either of them will certainly typify the class of worker who can scarcely be described as "book minded," as contrasted with the teacher or the designer of furniture or textiles or the professional man whose wants are normally answered in books, and who naturally turns to the printed page for help in his problems or suggestion as to development or retrospect. Granted that the plasterers in your home town outnumber the electricians, and granted that your book balances give you a free hand as to purchases, I doubt if any of us would insist on buying books on plastering to an exact ratio in excess of books for electrical workers measured by their numerical excess. As a practical matter every one of us knows that certain classes of workers find books of less importance to their daily occupation than do other classes, and no sensible man is ever going to insist that the number of these workers is ever going to stand as the measure of their importance in the field of book selection and the specialization of the general public library. To put it in another way, we'll all agree that the amount of books available must be weighed in marking the limits of specialization for the library quite as keenly as the number of actual or potential borrowers or readers. If books are few in a given field, it is only fair to expect the librarian to make a reasonable effort to

supply enough to meet the demand, and if the field should prove to be so thoroughly covered that the very richness defeats itself, no one can blame the librarian if he confines his efforts to selecting rather than completing to the latest edition and to every variant of type or style.

And that latter suggestion brings up consideration of the question as to when the general public library is to decide the book needs of any part of the community are too special for it to cater to. No one can complain if it does not supply credit rating books. They couldn't be bought even if the librarian set out to get them. And they are too special and too intimate a tool to justify spending public money on, even if they could be purchased by anyone with sufficient funds in hand. And no one would think for a moment that the library ought to try to provide enough copies of the United States Pharmacopaeia to let every druggist in town send in to borrow it as occasion demanded. And the local advertising agency expects as a matter of course to supply its own copies of the *American Newspaper Directory* or similar foreign books. But how about the situation when the dictionaries and books of travel are called on in unprecedented fashion because an ingenuous circulation manager of a newspaper or press agent of a theater is stimulating circulation or attendance by means of a contest hinging on misspelled words or incorrect descriptions of foreign cities or mountain ranges?

Just one more way of saying that when special needs grow to be so insistent and important that they demand an improper amount of attention, as compared with the needs of the general body of readers or borrowers, then the time has arrived for those special needs to develop a special library and to support it by special funds. It may be a library in a factory or business house; it may be a library for a special group of the community, a society, an organization of business men or manufacturers or exporters or merchants. The time will certainly come in the life of any growing community when it is unfair to expect special needs to be met by general effort.

The special library of this type has the advantage of greater flexibility than a special collection that is part of a general library. It usually finds the ordering and selecting of books, most of the administrative processes that have to govern any live concern, simpler to define and apply than when these things have to be done as part of the larger and more complex organization. If the chief wants an extra copy of a certain book, that copy can be bought without the need of getting competitive bids or submitting the request, with accompanying explanation and justification, to a committee that will not meet until some time in the future. If engineering books serve the needs of the advertising force, they may properly be shelved with the other books the advertising men need and call for, no matter whether they belong there properly as a matter of theory or not. If the current issues of the trade journal are more useful when clipped and filed with letters and contracts and other office papers, the sensible thing to do is to cut and clip and blue-pencil and red-ink the paper, number by number and sheet by sheet. The ease and freedom of administration and control remind one of the remark of the owner of one of the old British "rotten boroughs" to the effect that when voting was concerned he wanted to know if he should not do as he pleased with his own. And the administration of a special library in contrast with the administrative regulations of the general public library is certainly much freer and less hedged about.

But the special library connected with the public library is in its own turn not wholly without things to its advantage. The purchase, cataloging, classifying, care of its books are usually matters demanding less personal attention from the librarian in charge of the collection, for the staff attending to such matters is usually able and willing to relieve him of this care. He is spared, too, the necessity of buying books that lie just far enough outside his sphere to urge passing them by, and just near enough his sphere to suggest occasional demands and probable usefulness. There's not a type of library, no matter how clearly defined its specialization, that does not constantly face the problem of purchase of volumes or classes of books in the doubtful categories that certainly would be bought by the general collection with never a question, and even with never a thought of what they will do to the special collection. In other words, with the same amount of money available for buying, a special collection that is part of a general collection can spend its money more specifically on its specialty and be more free from the necessity of diffusing its coverings than is the case with the independent special library. Other administrative expenses are less burdensome in general. Cataloging, classifying, accessioning, binding and repairs, these and similar processes should, in general, cost less for the same quality of output with the general collection than with the independent special collection.

As to attention to readers, which is, after all, the end and aim of all library processes, each has the ease and difficulty of his own situation. The reader is more a part of the general machine in the case of the general col-

lection, less personal, forgotten or passed by the minute his immediate demands are met. With the independent special collection, contact between librarian and reader is less mechanical, more intimate, with all the advantages and disadvantages of such results. With the independent collection access to the books is usually freer and less hampered by controls and regulations. It is common enough to find users of the books who know quite as much about them as the librarian, if not more, who can find their way about in the maze of the printed page without the slightest need of help from the man in charge of the collection. This same reader when sent to the shelves of the public library must take his stand on the same footing as the rest of the public, sometimes resents such a control, and now and then goes so far as to make his objection audible far and near. Not one of us does not prefer to handle and use books with the freedom he would find in his own home rather than under the very necessary restrictions and controls governing them in the public collection.

But, all matters of controls and repressions aside, there is no doubt that the world is wide enough to justify amicable existence of the special library as part of the public library and the special library with independence fully recognized and avowed. The latter was born and has grown to its present dimensions because there was a sharply defined and easily recognized need for it. So long as it can justify its existence, we may be sure it will flourish and expand. At the same time there certainly is no reason why the special collection in the general library should not live and grow with equal happiness.

Indeed, the opportunity, not to say necessity, for cooperation between the two cries for recognition with every glance at or thought of the two sister or brother elements. It is so obvious as scarcely to need expression that the probable action of the other must constantly be kept in mind when one is settling a question of whether to buy a given book or to pass it by; whether to discard certain material or keep it for future users, even if its present appeal to readers seems less than slight; how or whether certain lists should be printed or manifolded. With the typical independent collection the limitations of space available for shelving books make constant culling one of the chief ends and aims. If the special collection in the general library is properly cared for, there is little doubt as to its attitude toward the culls from its sister collection downtown or uptown. I could but remark that *Special Libraries* told recently how Mr. Lee instinctively turned to the library of the Harvard School of Business Administration when Stone and Webster were faced with the problem of moving to new quarters and deciding how much time-honored but little used material could be spared the stress and strain of shifting to the new quarters and arranging on new shelves.

That suggests consideration of one important phase of the service the general public library renders its community, though this is certainly not the place to discuss that comprehensive question of how the public library can serve as the community storehouse for the printed page. It can relieve the independent special library of the burden of caring for much of the little used but none the less important material that sooner or later calls for attention from each and every one of us.

When any form of publicity offers itself to either, the claim of the other to recognition will quickly come to mind. Are you printing a list of books? Would it be well to make it a joint list to show what each collection can offer the public? Such lists will clarify the demands put on each collection, free each from certain kinds of demands, make easier the treatment and meeting of other kinds.

The sum and substance of the whole matter is simply that the special library in the public library calls for encouragement so long as it represents a healthy, intelligent, open-minded reflection of the needs of the community. It will live and flourish so long as it can justify itself by the service it performs. It need fear no competition from its friendly rival in the outer field if the public needs them both. I know of a technology special library of over 100,000 volumes in a public library and faced with the presence of an engineering library of some 150,000 volumes within a few hundred yards, and each is happily conscious of an appreciative public showing its sentiment by increasing use and increasing demands for expansion. I know a chemistry special library in a public library faced with a special chemical collection within a few hundred yards, and the two collections work together in fashion and form as happily as is set forth in copybook injunctions. It is all simply a matter of meeting the needs of the community. The most ideally selected special library one can conceive will languish and dwindle if there is

no lasting justification for its conception and use.

So long as the special library in the general library meets those needs and avoids those pitfalls, so long shall we all of us wish it long life and prosperity. The moment we realize its failure in those respects do we urge and recommend that it be decently and respectfully interred. Both of which remarks I'm sure all of us would wish to apply quite as much to ourselves as individuals as to the institutions we serve and typify.

The Function of a Librarian in a Vocational Guidance Program

By C. E. Partch

Dean of Education, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

THE librarian holds a strategic position for the guidance of youth. Much valuable information regarding occupations and the demands of occupational life can be made available to the general public through our public and school libraries. There seems to be a general misunderstanding among many people as to just what is meant by vocational guidance. I am, therefore, taking this opportunity to define, first, for you what is meant by a comprehensive guidance program and, second, to point out in what way the librarians can help in extending guidance service to the general public.

To the average person vocational guidance means helping an individual to choose a life's work whereby he can earn his living by working with his hands. The term vocational, however, should be more comprehensive in its interpretation. All persons engaged in gainful occupations are engaged in vocational occupation work and, therefore, vocational guidance should be defined as helping one to discover the work for which he is best fitted; to secure the best training for that work; to find a job for which he has been trained, and then to make progress in his chosen vocation. Guidance is not new, but the attempt to organize and introduce guidance on a systematic, scientific basis is a new venture in education. The American educator can take credit for having first introduced guidance into the public schools on a scientific, common-sense basis. In the introduction of guidance into the schools the educator has analyzed his problem and divided it into six fundamental steps.

The first step is that of knowing oneself. This may seem like a very trite statement, but before any individual can develop that quality of self-confidence that will enable him to approach an employer with the assurance that he can do a definite piece of work, he must have had experience that will arouse his interests, abilities, knowledges, skills and aptitudes. Unless the individual has had experiences that will let him know himself to this extent he will have difficulty in adjusting to his life's work as he should. Our public schools are doing a splendid piece of work in helping students to discover those interests, abilities and aptitudes that will enable them to know themselves and to build up the self-confidence that is so necessary in adjusting to occupational life.

The second step is knowing of occupational opportunities. If an individual knew everything about himself in the way of interests, abilities, skills, etc., it would be of no value to him, insofar as making a living is concerned, unless he knew of occupational opportunities where he might sell his abilities. More than 90 per cent of the population has to work for a living and, therefore, practically all individuals should be given the opportunity to secure reliable information about occupations in order to assist them in choosing suitable occupations. This is being done in many of our public schools through classes in occupations, life career classes or opportunity classes. The modern trend in the study of an occupation seems to be to approach the problem from a job analysis point of view.

There are certain fundamental factors that one should know regarding any occupation in which he may be interested. First, what are the skills necessary to perform the occupation? Second, what are the technical or related knowledges necessary to perform the skills understandingly? Third, what are the factors necessary for success in the occupation that are peculiar to the worker? Fourth, what are the factors necessary for the success in the occupation that are peculiar to the job? It is no fairer to the city boy to study only about industrial occupations than it is to the rural boy to permit him to study only about agriculture.

Address given at Atlantic City before the New Jersey Library Association, March 8, 1929.

Therefore, we should provide opportunities for students to study one or more occupations in several fields.

If we will accept the classifications set up under the Smith-Hughes Act (the National Vocational Education Act) and permit pupils to analyze one or more occupations in the fields of industry, agriculture, home-making, commerce, and then add to that the professional group, we shall be giving to pupils a technique or tool that will enable them to adjust to occupational life just as we give them the tool of mathematics to solve mathematical problems. Our public schools are not offering pupils as much opportunity to study about occupations as they should. Only a few of our larger school systems have introduced courses in occupations. When we consider that over 50 per cent of our high school population is attending schools in communities of less than 2,500 population, it is evident that we have barely started the important work of guidance.

The third step in analyzing the problem is that of advising with someone of broad experience. In our public schools we call such an individual a counselor, an advisor, a dean of girls, or a dean of boys. This counselor should be someone of experience who has had training in guidance work and in whom pupils have sufficient confidence to talk over the problems relative to the choice of an occupation. It should be the duty of the counselor to ascertain if the pupil has clearly evaluated his abilities, skills, knowledges, etc., and whether he has a broad enough knowledge regarding occupational opportunities to make a tentative choice of occupation. The work of advising will demand the full-time services of one counselor for each five hundred pupils from the seventh to the twelfth grade inclusive. In case the enrollment is large enough to warrant the services of more than one counselor, it is advisable to have a man as counselor for the boys and a woman for the girls.

The fourth step is technically referred to as Vocational Education. After having made a tentative choice of occupation, the student's problem resolves itself into one of: Where can I secure the best training for the occupation in which I am interested? How much training will it require? What will it cost me, and, Where can I secure the best training for the time, money and energy that I can afford to spend in the preparation of my life's work? Here, again, a counselor can aid very materially in securing information about training opportunities. This training process involves three very definite steps: First, training in skill; second, training in technical and related knowledge, and, third, training in social understanding. Our schools are doing a splendid piece of work, so far as the first two steps are concerned. However, there is much room for improvement in the training program on the side of social understanding. A survey made some five years ago of over 4,300 men who lost their jobs showed that only 34 per cent lost their jobs because they did not have the required skill. Sixty-two per cent lost their jobs because they did not get along with the other fellow. They did not know how to cooperate, they did not take and follow orders, they were troublemakers. If this is a fair sample of why men are losing their positions today, we can well afford to spend more time in school discussing some of the problems that the beginning workers will be confronted with when they leave our jurisdiction and go out into the workaday world.

The fifth step is that of securing employment. The thing that should be emphasized under the fifth step is that the beginning worker should find a job *for which he has been trained*. One of our greatest social and economic losses in the educational field today arises from the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars of public money and nearly as much of the individual's as well as their time and energy, is spent in definite preparation for life's work. At the end of this training we hold a "commencement" and bid them Godspeed, with little thought and effort, on our part, in helping them secure jobs for which we have trained them.

The sixth step is that of making progress in one's work. This involves promotions on the job either in added responsibility, in increase of salary, or both. Here, again, the school should accept the responsibility of following students long enough to know that they are making progress in the work for which we have trained them. The information that might be secured from the follow-up of beginning workers would, undoubtedly, give much valuable material for revising our curriculum to make our offering better for the next generation of boys and girls than we have been able to make it for this generation.

The librarian is in a position to render very valuable aid in each of these six steps. Reference to new books, interesting magazine articles and current newspapers that will pique the interest of the individual to such an extent that it will arouse him to action so that he will gain information about occupations is a decided help. This will be particularly true, if in the gaining of information about occupations the individuals thinks in terms of: What abilities, knowledges or skills have I that are necessary to succeed in each occupation? It will be still more valuable if he will think one step further and consider the problem in the light of knowing the needs of the occupation, what are the

possibilities of securing training that will satisfy the needs of a successful worker in that occupation. The librarian is also in a position to give a great deal of individual counsel, particularly if it may relate to the directing of the reading of individuals. Much can also be done by the librarian in giving information about training opportunities. A shelf of current catalogs of universities, colleges, professional and trade schools will serve a very definite need in giving reliable information about training opportunities in our first-class educational institutions. The college catalog is a particularly difficult book to read and understand. Therefore, the librarian will be called upon many times to help students to read and interpret the catalog.

How to secure employment is a baffling problem to many beginning workers. Each year the librarian should call the attention of the readers to helpful magazine articles and books on guidance, dealing with the problems of finding work. Securing promotion on the job many times involves further definite preparation for the job. For most workers this further preparation is considered as adult education and the library is in a position to give much valuable information regarding training opportunities in the way of extension courses, lecture courses, correspondence courses, evening and part-time classes. There is altogether too much false guidance in operation at the present time. Too many individuals are seeking shortcuts to success. Boys and girls are being tempted to take some of these shortcuts, leaving the regular means of accepted preparation to life's work and leaving school to accept some advertised shortcut for entrance into occupational life. Magazines have advertised high school in two years and vocational courses leading to high pay and positions of responsibility. Special schools claiming to teach only the necessary fundamentals and guaranteeing employment are all tending to leaving our accepted public school preparation for life's work. Individuals who are seeking help in their vocational adjustment through means of phrenology, physiognomy, astrology, palmistry, numerology and graphology are admitting that they are perplexed in their own minds whether they are adjusting to life's satisfaction as they should, and that they are seeking some means to satisfy that questioning attitude. So far as we have been able to ascertain through scientific investigation, not one of these attempts of shortcuts to vocational adjustment have any reliable scientific basis whatever. The librarian is in a position to help in directing young people away from such unethical means of guidance.

The only safe, reliable means of guidance today rests in the six fundamental steps of the vocational program of the individual. He must first take stock of himself to know what he has to market, he must know about market conditions before he can sell his commodity, he should discuss with an expert the problem of marketing his product. After he has tentatively decided upon an occupation he should spend as much time and energy as he can in preparation for that work. Having secured the training that is necessary, he should find a job for which he has been trained, and then work hard in order to secure a deserved promotion.

The Engineering Index Service

OVER 1700 publications from 37 countries in 17 languages are regularly reviewed in the weekly card index service of the Engineering Index Service, with offices at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Offices are in the same building as the Engineering Societies Library, and the service makes available the facilities of this, the largest strictly technical library in the world. The cards themselves are of standard library size and of a light green tint to distinguish them from any others with which they may be consolidated. To make the classification of subjects conform to general usage over 25,000 engineering subject headings have been separately entered upon individual cards, noting thereon the classification listed by the Library of Congress, the A. L. A., the *Engineering Index* (under the old system) and others. Subscription prices are established as without profit, and are arranged on a sliding scale, from $2,000 a year for the Class A Service, including all cards on all subjects mailed daily and the bound volumes of the *Engineering Index*, to $50 per any one subclassification, mailed weekly. A subscriber particularly interested in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and industrial management, for instance, may confine his selection of cards to these three main classifications at an annual subscription of $855. The annual bound volume is sent only to subscribers in amount of $1,000 and above.

The cards contain concise digests of articles, and are issued at the rate of about 200 a day. Besides American and foreign technical periodicals, technical bulletins issued by Government departments and research laboratories and the proceedings and transactions of technical societies are reviewed.

Library Chat

It is not unusual that controversies on historical questions long since past arouse heat and even bitterness today. In our Pacific Northwest such a controversy has long been active with respect to the part played by Marcus and Narcissa Whitman in "the saving of Oregon," and Mrs. Morrow's *We Must March*, referred to recently in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, has met with severe criticism, which suggests that the author had been at least careless in reading up her subject, and which caused the Library Association of Portland to add a word of caution in circulating the book. When this was called to the attention of Mrs. Morrow, she gave a sketch of her method of working which is interesting, quite aside from the question at issue, and should be doubly interesting to librarians because it illustrates the important function of libraries in respect to such work:

"I started," said Mrs. Morrow, "with a desire to write a novel that would give a true picture of the life and struggles of the Protestant missionaries of our early Northwest. I went to the New York Public Library and took out the card index drawers containing the list of works on the early history of the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California, and read steadily, every day, for two years. Gradually during that time I eliminated everything but Marcus and Narcissa Whitman. The controversy over whether Marcus did or did not save Oregon bothered me a great deal. There are two schools—both have written a good deal, both put up good arguments. A biographer would give both sides. A novelist could not. I finally cast my vote with those who believe Marcus *did* save Oregon and with as good grounds as I would have had, had I voted the other way. I don't know how many books I read during that time. I'm a fast reader and reading six hours a day put me over all that our libraries here could give me. I read what Boston had and what the Library of Congress had on the Whitmans. All this time I took numerous verbatim notes, until I had accumulated about 500,000 words on every angle of the period I had settled upon. I then made a diary in which I placed, year by year and month by month as far as possible, the events with which the Whitmans came in contact. This diary was about 100,000 words long. This done, I wrote a 10,000 word biography of Narcissa Whitman, using as basic material her own letter as published by the Oregon State Historical Society, and the *History of Oregon* by William Gray, who accompanied the Whitmans on their famous overland journey. The 'customs of travel and contact with Indians' I in no case improvised. They were taken from actual statements by persons of that period. Whenever there was a controversial point I chose the one best suited to me as a novelist. After Narcissa's biography, I wrote a 5,000 word account of Marcus and shorter accounts of minor characters. I was now ready to make my plot. This of necessity is not the work of a biographer but of a fiction writer. There must be two contending forces, the contention gradually rising to a tremendous crisis, then a resolving of the forces into peace. Every character introduced and every episode must contribute to the contention. All others must be eliminated. I made my plots, major and minor, choosing only material from the notes I had made and was ready to write the book. I took a year to do the actual writing, working it over and over until it had the true novel form, yet always containing only the notes material (although conversations had to be improvised). Three years' work saw the book finished.

"*We Must March* may be misjudged as a biography instead of a piece of historical fiction. For nearly every one of the specific points that might be questioned I could cite chapter and book. The Hudson Bay Company officially O.K.'d the book for publication and an old Hudson Bay Company man, who is writing a book on the Company, wrote gratuitously congratulating me on the accuracy of my portrayals.

"President Penrose of Whitman College wrote me a delightful letter of congratulation and thanks. Several of the descendants of the immigrants I mention have thanked me for the picture I made of the heroism of those days. I put ten years on the two Lincoln books and the letters to me have corrected only one point."

By the will of the late Cedric Chivers, Mayor of Bath, well known to many Americans, his books, such as are desired by it, are left to the Bath Public Library, as also a fund of one-fourth of his residuary estate for the purchase of books for the City Lending or Reference Library, and his pictures are left to the Municipal Art Gallery. The will also provides for the continuation of the bookbinding business of Cedric Chivers, Ltd., by his trustees for a period of twenty-one years, a considerable number of shares having been granted directly by the will to twenty-seven employees of long and tried service.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

June 1, 1929

Editorial Forum

WASHINGTON indeed proved a magnet for A. L. A. folk, bringing together a registered attendance exceeding 2800 and probably with the unregistering "floaters" a total of 3000, marking it by a large surplus the banner conference of the fifty-one. The big barn known as the Washington Auditorium was crowded at the opening session on Monday evening, with over 3000 auditors, while in the capacious basement more than 100 exhibits attracted interested attention from the throngs which passed in and out among them. The welcome by Justice Stafford was charming and delightful. The new Commissioner of Education, Dr. Cooper, gave evidence that the cooperation between the Bureau of Education and the A. L. A. would be heartily continued, and President Eastman's address and the tribute to Dr. Putnam were well received by the largest audience the A. L. A. has ever brought together. The joint meeting of the American Library Association and the Special Libraries Association on Tuesday morning, between which Mr. Lydenberg's paper gave the connecting link, marked a happy harmony between the two organizations. The Thursday morning session, chiefly of literary character, was of less importance from the library point of view, and it is a fair question whether this class of feature is altogether desirable at these conferences. The Saturday morning final session, which is apt to be perfunctory, proved one of the best of all, with Dr. Keppel's frank address, Mr. Martin's incisive and spiriting appeal which met with cordial commendation from the floor in a resolution directing its separate publication, and a talk from David Lawrence, postponed from the previous session, with a good-sized audience much beyond that usual at wind-up sessions. Altogether the conference is to be pronounced not only a success, but certainly one of the best which the Association in its fifty-three years has ever held.

PRESIDENT EASTMAN, the fourth woman President, happily represented the majority sex, and her address, quite up to the standard of the presidents of the submerged sex, won attention and respect for the general review of the Association which it presented and its appeal for the permanent endowment necessary to make possible the continuance of its varied work. Her voice, clear and strong throughout the half-hour, made a pleasant episode in a program otherwise of masculine gender and raised the question why other women were not included in the programs of the general sessions. Despite the strain upon her during the year of her presidency, in which her administration of one of the greatest of our public libraries was in itself a sufficient burden for anyone to carry, and despite also the shock to herself, Miss Tyler and their associates from Cleveland at the clinic tragedy in their city, no president was ever more thoroughly on the quarterdeck throughout a conference. At each of the dinners and luncheons, at the reception for the newcomers, at one meeting at least of each section and many Round Tables, her presence was pervasive and her voice welcome. If the A. L. A. had a distinguished service order, she would certainly have deserved it.

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AND now it is welcome to Andrew Keogh as the new president, forty-second in succession on the honor roll which Justin Winsor headed for nine years. Under the Constitution of the United States, that of the A. L. A. permits other than a native-born American to be president, and Mr. Keogh, born sixty years ago at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, becomes as president a new link between the library profession in the mother and daughter countries. After six years of apprenticeship as reference librarian of the Newcastle Public Libraries, he came to America, and at thirty found himself the successor of Dr. Poole as librarian at Yale of the two literary societies. Yale adopted and honored him in 1904 through the degree of M.A., and in 1916 he rose to be university librarian, in which post he has become one of the most effective and honored of American librarians. With the coming year the conference will make the leap from Washington to California, where it will be welcomed through Everett R. Perry as first vice-president, and will have the best of opportunities to study the county system with all its advantages and some of its complications and difficulties. Place and date are yet to be determined, but we may look forward to another transcontinental pilgrimage of profit and pleasure, as in 1891, 1911 and 1915.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION had also its most successful meeting, bringing together at the Hotel Mayflower more than two hundred of its eleven hundred members for its general sessions, and its many Round Tables covered topics in its business, journalistic, insurance, financial and other divisions. In the regretted absence of President Cady, Vice-President Fletcher made an admirable chairman. Its twentieth-anniversary dinner brought together most of the ex-presidents of the Association, and the president of the A. L. A. gave greetings from the parent organization for it was twenty years ago, at the A. L. A. Conference at Bretton Woods, that the Special Libraries Association, now as grown up as its parent, though naturally of lesser numbers, had its birth. State and law librarians, who also have their special associations, joined with the S. L. A. in another dinner, so that the first part of the week was throughout of red-letter days for the "specials." It is a happy conjunction when at least each third year the A. L. A. and the S. L. A. meet coincidentally.

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THE American Library Institute took time by the forelock in conference week by holding its usual open meeting on Monday forenoon, with a good general attendance, though including only a minority of its seventy-five members. President Koopman, discussing "our excuse for being," emphasized the usefulness of the Institute, while the Association grows bigger and bigger, as a selective body of library experts which may discuss questions of principle, where the Council decides matters of policy for the A. L. A. Development of the Institute was discussed in the same spirit at the pleasant dinner Tuesday evening, which brought together more members of the Institute, where also Mr. Severance presented interesting data as to recent bibliographical work of Institute members. At the morning meeting Mr. Bliss was called upon to present the author's view of his volume on *The Organization of Knowledge*, which Mr. Martel characterized as a monumental work; and valuable papers were presented by Mr. Stevens, speaking with humor on "adult erudition," and proposing that the A. L. A. should replace some of its publication work with needed editions of standard books; by Mr. Walter, pointing out "the burden of interlibrary loans" while approving the principles of the system when legitimately utilized; and by Dr. Van Hoesen, who considered "best book lists a peril to our scholarly profession." It was to be regretted that, despite the plan of the Institute, time was not given for timely discussion of these timely topics.

THE meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America on Thursday evening was made distinguished by the participation in its twenty-fifth anniversary of its first president, the veteran bibliographer, George Watson Cole, who presented for the use of future presidents a gavel and block made from the old frigate *Constitution*, and read a most interesting "survey of the bibliography of English literature, 1548-1926." After special papers by Dr. van Patten and Mr. Waters, on specific bibliographical topics, Mr. Babcock, Librarian of the Pan American Union, presented a report on the Havana bibliographical conference in which he participated. The later business meeting on Friday evening gave some time to a discussion of the British Museum Catalogue, whose development is of international importance. The Bibliographical Society, now in parallel with its older sister, the Bibliographical Society of London, has certainly earned the place on the council of learned societies which has been given it.

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BESIDES Dr. Putnam, to whom Mr. Bowker paid tribute in his address, the Washington Conference missed two familiar and beloved faces in the absence of Henry J. Carr and Edith Wallbridge Carr, who have ranked respectively with forty-two and thirty-eight attendances as first and second on the honor roll which Mrs. Carr herself has kept of presence at A. L. A. conferences. Theirs was the most romantic of library marriages, for Mr. Carr, happening into the Boston Conference in 1879, became interested in the A. L. A. as an outsider and did not really become a librarian until another librarian, Miss Wallbridge, who joined the Association three years later, attracted him into life association in professional as well as marital relations. A fall in the library three years ago somewhat crippled Mr. Carr, and it was not until lately, after he had taken to his bed, that an X-ray examination disclosed a crushed vertebra in the spine, which was its result. Mr. Carr happily kept the clear mind and cheerful spirit which has always characterized him and made him a happy association. He was the eighth Secretary of the A. L. A., 1898-1900, in the days when, as Mr. Utley put it, the headquarters were where the unpaid Secretary hung up his hat, and this service won him in 1900-1901 the Presidency of the Association. . . . Since the above was put in type that happy spirit has departed from earthly scenes after the gratification of receiving from the Washington Conference a message of its sympathy.

The Washington Conference

WASHINGTON, scene for the third time of an A. L. A. conference, drew to itself the expected record-breaking attendance. More than twenty-eight hundred, nearly one-quarter of the entire membership, were registered for the fifty-first conference, May 13 to 18. In the mild spring air the scorching weather of the 1914 conference lingered in the memory only as an occasion for jocular reference, and the spirit of general enjoyment of a beautiful environment found expression in the first of the resolutions presented at the last general session: ". . . The members of the American Library Association now in session desire to express their hearty appreciation and approval of the arrangements for its Fifty-First Annual Conference. The selection of the National Capital as a place of meetings affords the opportunity for visiting this most beautiful American city and keeping us in touch with its development and growth. We have enjoyed the parks, the drives, the roses and iris, the green of the trees and the sweep of the open spaces. We have revisited our national shrines and renewed our political faith."

Andrew Keogh, Librarian of Yale University Library, President of the American Library Association

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

The hospitable note was sounded at the first general session on Monday evening, held, as were the three succeeding sessions, at the Washington Auditorium, when the delegates were welcomed by Judge Wendell Philips Stafford as "purveyors of all honest and useful information, disseminators of impartial truth, a body of men and women having no party to serve, no creed to advocate, no proposition to prove." Judge Stafford's address, with its delightful undercurrent of humor and concluding sonnet written especially for the occasion, is printed in full elsewhere in this issue, as are President Linda A. Eastman's eloquent forecast of the ideal American library situation of the future and R. R. Bowker's tribute to Herbert Putnam, for thirty years Librarian of Congress. Although Mr. Putnam had requested that no more bouquets be thrown at him, said Mr. Bowker, it was unthinkable that the conference should pass without some tribute of honor to him. He asked that the Association, through its Secretary, send to Mr. Putnam, then in Spain, a message of remembrance, good-will, high hope and appreciation.

Still another message of welcome and an offer of cooperation was embodied in the address by William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, who aligned himself with his seven predecessors in the office, all interested in libraries and their work. Henry Barnard and John Eaton were present at the first A. L. A. conference in 1876, and General Eaton and Dr. W. T. Harris were also associate editors of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Dr. Claxton spoke at the Washington conference of 1914 on extension of library service to rural areas. The Bureau of Education is anxious to be helpful to libraries in services which cannot be performed at all by private agencies and by library associations or cannot be performed as well by a governmental agency. Its own publications include lists on school libraries, the *Educational Directory*, with its lists of libraries and librarians, home reading courses, surveys of educational institutions, etc. He described the Bureau's library, one of the great libraries on education, with files sometimes more complete than those of some of the colleges and universities represented, which was developed by Elmer Ellsworth Brown and the late W. Dawson Johnston. It has 24,763 bound and unbound volumes of catalogs of colleges, universities and teachers' colleges; 2365 state and 11,935 city and town school reports, and 1750 catalogs for foreign universities. The col-

lection also includes 7295 cataloged and 8500 uncataloged textbooks.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

Special libraries at home and abroad were the topic of the second general session of Tuesday morning, May 14, in harmony with the nature of the session, a joint meeting with the Special Libraries Association. Preceding the delivery of a paper on "Special Libraries in Public Libraries," by Harry M. Lydenberg, assistant director and general supervisor of the reference department, New York Public Library, the reports of the A. L. A. Treasurer and Finance Committee were read by title and adopted. The printed committee reports were also adopted. Amendments to by-laws relating to the dues of affiliated organizations and to signers for petitions for a section were offered by Henry O. Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri and chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, and were adopted after some discussion.

Two variable factors in the part the special library in the public library plays in the life of the community are the age of the public library and its adaptation to the special needs of the community, stated Mr. Lydenberg. The librarian's personal likes and dislikes must be set aside in favor of the likes and dislikes of the community. Navigation and the building of wooden ships are topics one would expect to find covered in the libraries of coast towns of Massachusetts and Maine, metallurgy and metal using industries in Pittsburgh rather than mass production agriculture. Not all special collections are, however, the result of definite determination and volition on the part of the general library. "Gifts that constitute special libraries within public libraries are less subject to actual control and shaping, perhaps, than the purchased collections, more the result of the fancies and opportunities of the individual collector." In selecting the special collections the librarian must keep a proper balance between the needs of all the people and the demands of any particular group, and in the choice of the actual books must mark the limits of specialization for the library quite as keenly as the number of actual or potential readers or borrowers, especially if the literature for the field in question is unusually rich and extensive. There is more ease and freedom of control in the administration of an independent special library than is the case with a special collection in a public library, but it is also usually more expensive. With the independent collection access to the books is usually freer and less hampered by controls and regulations, with the occasional result that readers going to the public library afterward are impatient of the necessary restrictions prevailing there. (See pp. 478-482.)

In the absence of Julius Klein, director of the United States Department of Commerce, Edward Eyre Hunt, his colleague on President Hoover's Committee on Recent Economic Changes, gave a general outline of the two-volume report of the committee to be published the following day under the title *Recent Economic Changes*, which he characterized as an attempt to view post-war American economy as a whole. Advance orders for 2200 copies indicate a wide reading of its findings. Present American prosperity is due not so much to unprecedented production as to better management, the scarcity of labor troubles, and an increase in the movement of plants from the city to the country or small towns. This prosperity will advance to an even higher level if the economic balance between production and consumption of wealth can be maintained. Mr. Hunt commented on the increased respect for the economist in recent years. Twenty years ago it would have been impossible for Professor Ripley's *Main Street and Wall Street* to have caused the commotion it did on Wall Street when it first appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The long list of topics discussed at the meeting of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux held in New College, Oxford University, in September of last year, is sufficient indication of the growth of the special library idea in Great Britain. A report on the meeting was made at this general session by Angus Fletcher, assistant director of the British Library of Information in New York City, who enumerated patent law reform, direct reproduction of books and manuscripts, indexes to technical periodicals, vocational selection and guidance, civic and regional surveys, and the durability of paper as only a few of the questions which engaged the attention of the congress. The *ASLIB Directory*, published at a cost of $15,000, has thoroughly justified its existence. Over a thousand copies have been sold at the regular price of one guinea, students' edition half a guinea.

Cooperation among libraries for the blind rather than any scheme of zoning and redistribution was recommended by Robert B. Irwin, director of the Bureau of Research and Education of the American Foundation for the Blind, Inc., of New York City. The fifteen libraries for the blind in the United States with full-time attendance are for the most part located in the northeastern quarter of the country, but since 95 per cent of orders are made by mail or telephone, their location does not make much difference. Cooperation is especially desirable in the matter of raising endowments.

The Government already appropriates $75,000 for books for the blind, but these are for use in schools. More books should be brailled for the use of the adult blind. New methods of printing on both sides of the page now followed by the three largest publishing houses for the blind admit of marked economies. Mr. Irwin outlined the results of an investigation recently conducted to secure records of each of the readers using libraries for the blind. At least 95 per cent of such readers are represented in the thousands of cards in the possession of the Foundation, which will publish its findings in a few months. The survey will show the number and geographical distribution of books and the kind used.

For the first time in many years both Mr. and Mrs. Henry James Carr were absent from the conference, due to the serious illness of Mr. Carr. Mr. Carr, a member for fifty years, had missed only eight out of fifty conferences, and three of these were held before he became a member. Mrs. Carr has attended thirty-eight conferences. On the motion of Dr. Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, the following telegram was sent to Mr. and Mrs. Carr at Scranton, Pa.:

"Learning that illness prevents you from attending the fifty-first conference of the American Library Association, the membership present, some twenty-two hundred strong, at its first business session sends words of cheer and encouragement coupled with sincere wish that Mr. Carr may be restored to health and activity and that both of you may be ready to participate in California Conference in 1930."

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

Quoting a statement of Roosevelt's, that Washington is primarily the city of Lincoln and Washington and that lesser people should take a very subordinate place, Charles Moore, former chief of the Division of Manuscripts at the Library of Congress, nevertheless made very clear his conception of the place the memory of Roosevelt will hold in the city when the question of a Roosevelt Memorial comes up for consideration twenty-five years after his death—a period of time set at the request of his widow. His address on George Washington followed a talk by Hermann Hagedorn on the library of Roosevelt House in New York City, at the third general session on Thursday morning, which took the form of a literary program under the chairmanship of Malcolm Wyer, First Vice-President of the A. L. A. Mr. Moore advised librarians to prepare for the approaching bicentennial of the birth of Washington. Holding up a photostat copy of a Washington letter which had come to light only the previous day, he commented on the hopelessness of endeavoring to make a "definitive" edition of Washington's writings, even when undertaken by such able hands as those of Albert Bushnell Hart, who is now engaged on a new edition. Nothing in the 400 volumes of the Washington writings in the Library of Congress serves to obscure his reputation as a great gentleman and courteous neighbor, said Dr. Moore.

At Roosevelt House also, said Mr. Hagedorn, "debunkers" come to scoff and remain to become fascinated by the material spread before them. He characterized the library of the Roosevelt Memorial Association as a little library centering on a great man, but nevertheless the most extensive built around one individual in the United States. Its aim is to set standards for the preservation of the records of a great life, and with that end in view it accepts unfavorable material as impartially as, and rather more gladly than, unqualified eulogy. The collection is not limited to Roosevelt, reaching out as it does to include his times, and includes thousands of pictures, motion picture records which should last 200 years, and much manuscript material, including interviews with people who knew him during his western days.

The winner of the Newbery medal annually awarded by the Children's Librarians Section to the writer of the most distinguished children's book of the year was present, and conveyed to his audience much of the enthusiasm which went into the writing of his book. Professor Eric P. Kelly, author of *The Trumpeter of Krakow*, now teaches American literature and a course in Slavic backgrounds of literature at Dartmouth. His book had its beginnings in his relief work with the Polish legions of France in 1918 and his residence at the University of Krakow in Poland at the invitation of the Kosciuszko Foundation. An address by David Lawrence, editor of the *United States Daily*, was necessarily postponed to the last general session by his absence in Chicago, and Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, programmed to be present as a guest, was prevented by illness from attending.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

The fourth and last general session on Saturday morning was distinguished by a cordial message from President Hoover, who had also joined the delegates for a group picture on the south grounds of the White House the previous Wednesday afternoon. Samuel H. Ranck on behalf of the Council presented a resolution nominating the President as an honorary member of the American Library Association which was adopted by a rising vote. H. H. B. Meyer's nomination of T. P. Sevensma, librarian

of the League of Nations, as a corresponding member was also approved.

Dr. Frederick Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, was outspoken in his approval of the A. L. A. Reading with a Purpose Series, which he characterized as one of the most notable pieces of work in the development of library service. The compilers of these lists have been selected in the main with discretion and real imagination, he said. He preferred Jastrow's phrase of "the continued stimulation of the mature mind" to the phrase "adult education." It is sound psychology to build on an already existing interest. The solitary reader, like the solitary talker, exists, but he is rare. We like to discuss our reading with others. A new kind of college teaching—discussion based on reading—has arisen. His query of whether the quantitative growth of library service instead of the qualitative is the most vital concern of the library profession was greeted with applause. The most effective results will come as the fruits of a new kind of teamwork between the librarian who is a scholar in his field and scholars in other fields.

The address by Everett Dean Martin of the People's Institute, New York City, on "A Liberal Education," was a freshly interesting restatement of his opinions as set forth in *The Psychology of Crowds* and *The Meaning of a Liberal Education*, and traced the history of education from the former conception of its function as the equipping a group of privileged leaders with a sense of values derived from the experience of ages down to the present movement for mass education, unprecedented since the thirteenth century. At the conclusion of the address, H. H. B. Meyer moved that it be printed in a pamphlet.

Law rests on sound public sentiment, and this sentiment rests on education, said David Lawrence, editor of the *United States Daily*, in paying tribute to the library as an educational agency. His acquaintance with government publications began in a public library as a high school lad, in 1899, when a librarian introduced him to the *Congressional Record* as a source of material for a debate on the Philippine Islands. The cooperative function of government is its greatest, and it is important that this should be understood. The government serves as a clearing house, and feels responsibility for the economic welfare of the country. There is unfortunately no compelling idea to enter public service in peace times as in war in the country today. It was Mr. Lawrence's opinion that most people are unable to use intelligently the information furnished them. Presentation of old ideas in a new medium—in his own experience, over the radio—may sometimes bring them home much more sharply.

Thomas P. Ayer, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the resolutions printed below. Frank H. Whitmore presented the report of the Committee on Elections, after which Malcolm Wyer conducted to the platform Andrew Keogh, the new president of the Association. Miss Eastman, the retiring president, then declared the fifty-first annual conference of the American Library Association adjourned. The next conference will be held in California, the place and time to be announced later.

OFFICERS ELECTED

President, Andrew Keogh, librarian, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.; first vice-president, Everett R. Perry, librarian, Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.; second vice-president, Jennie M. Flexner, Public Library, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, Matthew S. Dudgeon, librarian, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.; trustee of Endowment Fund, John W. O'Leary, President, Chicago Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.; members of the executive board, Linda A. Eastman, librarian, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, and Judson T. Jennings, librarian, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.

The following members were elected to the Council: Robert J. Usher, librarian, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, La.; Charles H. Compton, assistant librarian, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.; Halsey W. Wilson, H. W. Wilson Co., 958 University Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Essae M. Culver, executive secretary, State Library Commission, Baton Rouge, La.; R. R. Bowker, editor, the LIBRARY JOURNAL, 62 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The members of the American Library Association now in session desire to express their hearty appreciation and approval of the arrangements for its Fifty-First Annual Conference. The selection of the National Capital as a place of meetings affords the opportunity for visiting this most beautiful American city and keeping us in touch with its development and growth. We have enjoyed the parks, the drives, the roses and iris, the green of the trees and the sweep of the open spaces. We have revisited our national shrines and renewed our political faith.

Be it therefore resolved

That the thanks of the Association be extended to the Chairman of the Local Committee, Dr. George F. Bowerman, his associates, and the Libraries of Congress, of the Federal Departments, and of the District of Columbia for the effective organization which has afforded us the opportunity for seeing the sights and enjoying the hospitality of social gather-

ings, which have made this a notable conference.

That the Association again expresses its gratitude for the continued grants from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and other foundations for generous support and encouragement of the library movement in America.

That the Association express its appreciation and pleasure in the presence of visiting librarians from overseas, and for their interesting and valued contributions to the program and discussions.

To the various hotels of the city whose courteous managements have contributed to our comfort and service; and last, but not least, the Association desires to acknowledge its deep obligation to the Press for its full and excellent reports of the conference proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS P. AYER, *Chairman.*
MRS. ANNE W. HOWLAND.
TOMMIE DORA BARKER,
Resolutions Committee.

Bookman's Manual Index Revised

IN view of the errors in the early copies of the author index of the *Bookman's Manual*, a new and revised index has been prepared. All future printings will have the amplified index, and it will be sent on request to all those who purchased the early copies of the book.

Benefit Performance for Plummer Fund

THE Alumni Association of the Library School of the New York Public Library arranged a very successful benefit performance for the evening of April 15, at the Booth Theatre to raise funds for the "Mary Wright Plummer Memorial Fund." Through the courtesy of the producer, Lee Shubert, John Drinkwater's comedy *Bird in Hand* was presented to a full house. The net proceeds, amounting to not less than $2,600, will be added to the Plummer Fund, the income of which is used to provide a scholarship in the School of Library Science, Columbia University.

A File of Library Journals

The LIBRARY JOURNAL office has been notified that a file of LIBRARY JOURNALS from 1910 to date are available for anyone who can make use of them. Will anyone interested communicate with the LIBRARY JOURNAL office.

Books Wanted

THE Fisk University Library of Nashville, Tenn., desires the following books: Allibone, *Dictionary of Authors;* and Cushing, *Initials and Pseudonyms.*

Eric Kelly, the Winner of the Newbery Medal, holding the famous trumpet of Krakow

Newbery Medal Awarded

THE John Newbery Medal, awarded annually by the Children's Librarians' Section of the American Library Association for the most distinguished children's book of the past year, was presented by Carrie E. Scott, Chairman of the Section, to Eric P. Kelly, a professor at Dartmouth College, for his book, *The Trumpeter of Krakow.*

The medal is named in honor of John Newbery, an Eighteenth Century publisher and bookseller, who was one of the first publishers to devote attention to children's books. It is the gift of Frederic G. Melcher of New York City. Only citizens or residents of the United States are eligible to receive it.

The scene of *The Trumpeter of Krakow* is laid in the ancient city of Krakow in Poland. In Krakow, as far back as man can remember, a trumpet signal has been blown every hour from the lofty parish church of St. Mary the Virgin. Making his hero a trumpeter on St. Mary's tower in about 1462, Professor Kelly has very ingeniously strived to interweave the hero's personal fortunes with the most momentous issues in Poland's politics of the time. The plot of the book was written when the author, at the invitation of the Kosciuszko Foundation, was studying and teaching at the University of Krakow. The Macmillan Company publishes the book.

The American Library in Paris

THERE have been a number of staff changes recently at the American Library in Paris, due partly to the fact that some of the former members of the staff have been compelled to return to the United States, and partly by the reorganization and expansion of one of the departments.

Miss Helen Grant Cushing, New York State '19, has arrived to assume charge of the Cataloging Department. She will have as assistant Miss Jean Fuller, Pratt '28, who comes from the Enoch Pratt Free Library at Baltimore. Another new assistant is Miss Helen A. Kirwin, who comes from the New York Public Library to devote her time to the cataloging of the books of the International Reference Department.

Miss Phyllis Wedd, who has been the Library Accountant for some years, has returned to the United States, and her place has been taken by Miss Mary Moser, formerly of the Extension Department. Miss Mary Washburn, Simmons, will take her place. Miss Washburn has been Reference Librarian at the University of New Hampshire since 1924.

Mr. Kenneth W. Colegrove of the Department of Political Science at Northwestern University, will arrive in June to take charge of the Reference Service on International Affairs. He has been given a year's leave of absence to undertake this work. Pending his arrival, Mr. Marcus E. Ravage, well-known author, is acting as Editor of the *European Economic and Political Survey*.

Mrs. Natalie Friedheim of the Foreign Policy Association in New York has taken charge of the International Reference Department. Her assistant is Miss Denise Montel, formerly Assistant Librarian of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This department is fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Norman D. Harris, lately head of the Department of Political Science at Northwestern University, in an advisory capacity.

BURTON STEVENSON,
Director.

An Unusual Increase in Book Use

THE Newton Free Library of Massachusetts reports an unusual increase in the home use of books and magazines in 1928. In 1927 the record showed 558,870 issues; in 1928, 641,211, a gain of 82,344, or about 15 per cent. This increase is larger than the combined increases of the preceding three years. Another large gain was that of nearly 13,000 more books distributed through the schools, an increase of 50 per cent over 1927.

Delaware County Bill Passes

THROUGH a gift of a public-spirited woman in Delaware, the Wilmington Institute Free Library has been carrying on a demonstration of county library work in rural New Castle County since May, 1927. Because the Wilmington Library is a private corporation, public funds cannot be appropriated to it without special sanction of the Legislature. In the session of the Delaware Legislature just closed, a Bill authorizing the Levy Court (County Commissioners) of New Castle County to make yearly appropriations to the Wilmington Institute, for the support of a county library, passed the House of Representatives and the Senate unanimously, and was signed by the Governor. The Bill had previously been approved by the Levy Court before being introduced in the Legislature.

Statistics of the New Brunswick Library

THE following statistics show, in general, the accomplishments of the New Brunswick Library for 1928:

Books added	4,039
Total number of books in library	34,400
Magazines and newspapers currently received	234
Books and magazines loaned	151,865
Pictures loaned	5,767
Active registered borrowers	7,617

Salem Reports Increase

THE fortieth annual report of the Salem, Mass., Public Library records the largest home circulation in the history of the library. 179,339 volumes were circulated, slightly exceeding that for the year 1921, which was 178,046. As usual, small collections of books were sent to 57 school rooms and 385 ordinary State certificates, for reading from approved lists, were issued and 74 honor certificates.

Pittsburgh Classified Catalogue Offered

TO reduce its stock, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh offers until June 10 unbound copies of its *Classified Catalogue* to any library which will pay carriage charges and a boxing fee of 25 cents. The weight, not boxed, is 40 pounds. The *Classified Catalogue* lists practically every book added to the library from its beginning in 1895 to 1916. Most of the entries are annotated. When bound it makes 11 volumes. The *Catalogue of Books in the Children's Department*, two volumes, 1920, will also be sent for the cost of carriage. It weighs 3 pounds.

The June Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue is given when known)

Business and Technical

Ashburn, Col. P. M. *History of the Medical Department of the U. S. Army.* Houghton (1st). $5.

Carpenter, H. B., and Knight, J. *Architecture.* Longmans, Green. $2.50.

Crum, William L. *Corporate Earning Power.* Stanford University Press. $5.

Hoggson, Noble Foster. *Epochs in American Banking.* John Day. $5.

Meynell, Francis. *Art of Newspaper Advertising.* Stokes (20th). $6.

Pagé, Victor W. *Modern Aviation Engines.* 2v. Henley. $9.

Pagé, Victor W. *New Model A Ford Car.* Henley. $2.

Pond, Bertram P. *Model Airplanes.* Henley. $3.

Presbrey, Frank. *History and Development of Advertising.* Doubleday, Doran. $7.50.

Literature

Beach, Stewart. *Short-Story Technique.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

Edman, Irwin. *Adam, the Baby, and the Man from Mars.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

Hoffenstein, Samuel. *Verse.* Horace Liveright (1st).

O'Neill, Eugene. *Dynamo.* Horace Liveright.

Rogers, Will. *Ether and Me, or Just Relax.* Putnam. $1.

Theobald, Bortram G. *Shakespeare's Sonnets Unmasked.* Cecil Palmer.

Religion

Freienfels, Richard M. *Mysteries of the Soul.* Knopf. $5.

McCown, Chester C. *Genesis of the Social Gospel.* Knopf. $3.

Powys, T. T. *Interpretation of Genesis.* Viking Press. $5.

History and Travel

Bonney, Therese and Louise. *A Guide to the Restaurants of Paris.* McBride. $1.

Bonney, Therese and Louise. *Buying Antiques and Modern Furnishings in Paris.* McBride. $1.

Erskine, Charles, and Wood, Scott. *Book of Indian Tales.* Vanguard. $2.

Griscom, Rev. Acton. *Geoffrey of Monmouth's Chronicle.* Longmans, Green. $10.

Horn, Alfred Aloysius, and Lewis, Ethelreda. *Waters of Africa.* Simon and Schuster. $3.50.

Hulme, Edward M. *Middle Ages.* Holt. $5.

Josephy, Helen, and McBride, M. M. *Paris Is a Woman's Town.* Coward-McCann (3rd).

King, David Wooster. *Living East.* Duffield. $3.

Merriam, Charles E. *Chicago.* Macmillan. $3.50.

Pickthall, Marmaduke. *Oriental Encounters.* Knopf. $2.50.

Remarque, Maria. *All Quiet on the Western Front.* Little, Brown. $2.50.

Street, Julian. *Where Paris Dines.* Doubleday, Doran. $3.

Biography

Bugnet, Charles. *Foch Speaks.* Dial Press. $3.

Burton, Margaret E. *Mabel Cratty, Leader in the Art of Leadership.* Woman's Press. $2.50.

Ford, Corey. *Salt Water Taffy.* Putnam. $2.50.

Miller, Frances T. *Lindbergh: His Story in Pictures.* Putnam. $2.50.

Roof, Katharine Metcalf. *Colonel William Smith and Lady.* Houghton Mifflin. $6.

Secrett, Sergt. T. *Twenty-five Years with Earl Haig.* Duffield. $2.50.

Wiegler, Paul. *William the First.* Houghton Mifflin. $5.

Winkler, John K. *John D.: a Portrait in Oils.* Vanguard. $2.25.

Fiction

Bartlett, Lanier and Virginia. *Adios!* Morrow (6th). $2.50.

Bettauer, Hugo. *Viennese Love.* Macaulay (20th). $2.

Biggers, Earl Derr. *Black Camel.* Bobbs Merrill. $2.

Burnett, W. R. *Little Cæsar.* Dial Press. $2.

Cleugh, Sophia. *Spring.* Macmillan (11th). $2.

Clock, Herbert, and Boetzel, Eric. *Light in the Sky.* Coward-McCann. $2.

Delafield, E. M. *Consequence*. Knopf. $2.50.
Diver, Maud. *A Wild Bird*. Houghton Mifflin (1st). $2.50.
Ellis, J. Breckenridge. *Mysterious Dr Oliver*. Macaulay (13th). $2.
England, Jane. *Bull Whip*. Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.
Fletcher, J. S. *Old Lattimers Legacy*. Clode. $2.
Gauntier, Gene. *Cabbages and Harlequins*. Coward-McCann. $2.
Gaye, Phœbe F. *Vivandiere*. Boni & Liveright (14th).
Heritage, Martin. *A House Divided*. Macaulay (13th). $2.
James, Norah C. *Sleeveless Errand*. Morrow (6th). $2.50.
Kauffman, Reginald Wright. *Love de Luxe*. Macaulay (6th). $2.
Kelsey, Katherine. *Abbot Academy Sketches*. Houghton Mifflin. $2.
Logan, Grey B. *Guilty, or Not Guilty*. Duffield. $2.50.
Mannin, Ethel. *Crescendo*. Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.
Mayer, Edwin J. *Children of Darkness*. Horace Liveright (15th).
Neale, Arthur, comp. *Great Weird Stories*. Duffield. $2.
O'Higgins, Harvey. *Detective Duff Unravels It*. Horace Liveright (12th).
Osbourne, Lloyd. *Peril*. Doubleday, Doran. $2.
Sabatini, Rafael. *Romantic Prince*. Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.
Smith, Willard K. *Bowery Murder*. Doubleday, Doran. $2.
Steen, Marguerite. *Dark Duel*. Stokes (20th). $2.50.
Tarkington, Booth. *Young Mrs. Greeley*. Doubleday, Doran. $2.
Thurston, E. Temple. *Portrait of a Spy*. Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.
Tuckerman, Arthur. *High Walls*. Doubleday, Doran. $2.
Tuite, Hugh. *Woman Led*. Macaulay (20th). $2.
Wallace, Edgar. *Face in the Night*. Doubleday, Doran. $2.
Wells, Carolyn. *Sleeping Dogs*. Doubleday, Doran. $2.
Weyer, M. Constantini. (Tr. by Slater Brown.) *A Man Scans His Past*. Macaulay (6th). $2.50.
Woodrow, Mrs. Wilson. *Come Along*. Macaulay (20th). $2.

Juvenile

Barton, Oliver. *Eye of the Peacock*. Nelson. $1.
Bill, Alfred Hoyt. *Red Prior's Legacy*. Longmans, Green (18th). $2.50.
Cooke, Arthur O. *Blackbeard's Boy*. Nelson. $1.
Cowper, E. E. *Girls on the Gold Trail*. Nelson. $1.
Cowper, E. E. *Hit the Trail*. Nelson. $1.
Cradock, Mrs. *Pamela's Teddy Bears*. Nelson. $1.
Dowdell, Harry G., and Gleason, Joseph. *Shambattle, or How to Play with Toy Soldiers*. Knopf. $2.
Lofting, Hugh. *Noisy Nora*. Stokes. $1.25.

Miscellaneous

Bent, Newell. *American Polo*. Macmillan. $6.50.
Groves, Ernest and Gladys. *Wholesome Parenthood*. Houghton Mifflin. $2.
Johnson, Marietta. *Youth in the World of Men*. John Day. $2.50.
Jordan, Dr. David Starr. *Trend of the American University*. Stanford University Press. $7.50.
Lenz, Sidney & Rendel, Robert. *How's Your Bridge?* Simon & Schuster. $2.
Lieb, Dr. Clarence W. *Eat, Drink and Be Slender*. John Day. $2.
Littler, Robert M. *Governance of Hawaii*. Stanford University Press. $2.75.
McKenny, Margaret. *Mushrooms of Field and Wood*. John Day. $2.
Morton, Claire. *Perfect Baby*. Vanguard. $1.90.
Soule, George. *Useful Art of Economics*. Macmillan. $2.50.
Stekel, Sr., Wilhelm. *Sadism and Masochism*. Horace Liveright (1st).
Whitehead, Wilbur C. *Championship Bridge Hands*. Stokes. $1.50.

Reprints

Cather, Willa. *O Pioneers* (Riverside Library Series). Houghton Mifflin. $1.
Crothers, Samuel McChord. *Miss Muffet's Christmas Party*. Houghton Mifflin. $1.25.
Ellis, Havelock. *Dance of Life* (Riverside Library Series). Houghton Mifflin. $1.
Jordon, Dr. David Starr. *Manual of the Vertebrate Animals of the Northeastern United States* (revised). World Book Co. $3.
Phelps, Vergil V. *How to Study; What, When, Where*. Phelps.
Thoreau, H. *Walden* (Riverside Library Series). Houghton Mifflin. $1.
Zollinger, Gulielma. *Widow O'Callaghan's Boys* (New edition). McClurg. $1.75.

Book Reviews

Die Deutsche Werbe Graphik, by Schubert, Walter F. Berlin, Verlag Francken & Lang, 1927. 232 p. folio.

THIS somewhat belated notice of an important book may yet be of service if it calls to the attention of American librarians one of the most interesting of recent German publications on the graphic arts. Commercial art, or better, art in the service of commerce, is no new thing. Recalling the hideous advertising of forty years ago, we may well take pride in what America has done to improve the artistic quality of various forms of its advertising. And this volume, which sums up in most convenient and admirable form the record of the more recent German commercial use of the graphic arts, is most welcome. Here we have an admirably printed book; simply filled with beautiful reproductions in color and in black and white of posters and other forms of advertising which have appeared in Germany in recent years.

There are three brief introductory chapters, and then follow chapters of text and illustrations on posters, on commercial printing, on advertisements in journals, on letterheads, on wrappers and labels, on trademarks and seals, on book covers and decoration, and a final chapter on an amazing mass of miscellaneous uses of graphic forms. Of these the posters are by far the most interesting. We have been made very familiar with the art of the poster by example at home, and by numerous books and magazine articles on British and French posters. The chapter on German posters with scores of examples most excellently printed is, for the most part, fresh, and the text is as interesting as are the reproductions. There are eighteen reproductions of the posters of Ludwig Hohlwein, for example. The variety, good taste and feeling for the possibilities of the poster shown in this chapter on posters are wholly remarkable. There is a note of complete modernity about most of these German posters which does not descend into coarseness on the one hand, or into the vagaries of cubism on the other.

There is much of great interest in the other chapters—of which the least satisfying is perhaps that on "das Werbeblatt." There is an entire absence of any study of the use of photography in commercial art, which is undoubtedly intentional on the author's part. Librarians will be particularly interested in the very suggestive and valuable discussion of the printer's and binder's art applied to advertising, particularly to book covers and jackets.

The printing and paper of this book are unusually fine. The reproductions are very remarkable specimens of their sort. One may add that these last speak a language intelligible to all, and that to readers who do not know German the book will be at least useful and interesting.

W. W. BISHOP,
Librarian, University of Michigan.

New Books Reviewed by Americanization Workers
1929

Reviews summarized and list issued by Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries.

IMMIGRATION AND ALLIED TOPICS

Reviewed by Ruth Cowgill, *Librarian, Foreign Department, Public Library, Providence.*

Hertz, F. O. *Race and Civilization.* Macmillan. Maintains the potential equality of races. Supports this conclusion by citations from prehistoric times to show diversity of elements in every race; and by references to individual and racial genius of our day having mixed origins. The author believes racial concord is a fundamental duty and racial conflict a clash of externals, such as culture and custom. Important for the serious student; too difficult for the casual reader and too expensive ($7.50) for the small library.

Grove, F. P. *A Search for America, the Odyssey of an Immigrant.* Carrier & Co. The adventures in Canada and the United States of an immigrant of English and Swedish origin. His observations as a book agent, waiter, teacher and tramp lead him to prefer Canada to the United States as a place to realize spiritual ideals.

Feiler, Arthur. *America Seen Through German Eyes.* New Republic. A realistic, judicial and original survey of our life as it concerns labor conditions, trade unions, advertising, sports, religion and education; by the editor of the *Frankfurter Zeitung.* He believes the United States is on the verge of a unique cultural transformation.

Bogardus, E. S. *Immigration and Race Attitudes.* Heath. A study of race relationships in America largely based on results of a widely circulated questionnaire. A valuable analysis which aims to stimulate thought rather than to present final opinions, except in the broad sense that a fair and understanding attitude is at the heart of solving racial animosities.

BOOKS IN EASY ENGLISH FOR ADULT BEGINNERS

Reviewed by Anna L. Kelley, *Supervisor of Adult Alien Education, Public Schools, Peabody.*

Cook, F. W. *The Massachusetts Voter.* Ginn. Gives procedure of state, city and town governments with authority, as the author is Secretary of the Commonwealth. Excellent for reference use of citizenship classes if interpreted by the teacher; not suitable for textbook use because of minute detail, fine print and technical terms.

Stewart and Hanna. *Adventures in Citizenship.* Ginn. Presents literature, history, geography and civics in an enticing manner, for advanced classes. In line with the tendency of modern education to fuse courses.

Turkington, Grace, and others. *Lessons in Citizenship.* Ginn. Special stress on civic responsibility as a means of character development. Excellent illustrations and much suggestive material for discussion period in advanced classes. Its being written expressly for boys and girls precludes its use as a textbook for adults.

Katibah, H. I. *Other Arabian Nights.* Scribner. Whimsical, imaginative and adventurous tales illustrating the simple everyday life in the East. Good print, attractively colored illustrations; vocabulary and sentence structure simple. Intermediate and advanced classes will find the stories entertaining.

Lansing, M. F. *Great Moments in Exploration.* Doubleday. A very interesting book that is uniquely arranged. Section headings such as: "Forbidden lands," "In the days before history," "Into the unknown" (containing the story of Lindbergh) indicate the diverse choice of subjects. Excellent supplementary reader for the unusual pupil, but sentences are not short enough for the average immigrant student to get the thought. Good print and good illustrations.

Kelly, E. P. *Trumpeter of Krakow.* Macmillan. A story of mystery and adventure in fifteenth century Poland, centering around a certain tower in the ancient city of Krakow, where every hour a trumpeter plays a hymn. Should prove entertaining to any advanced class, and particularly those having Polish people, who will be proud of their inheritance, as shown in the story's depiction of racial nobility and adventurous history.

Talbot, Winthrop. *Home Lessons in English; How to Read and Write; Learning by Pictures.* American Language Press. A primer for men and women newly literate. Advantageous for home use, but not adapted to class work as it offers little opportunity to develop conversational powers. Mechanical helps in writing lessons would be difficult for an illiterate to follow. For example, the curves to be made in the letter Z are indicated by six arrows.

Reader's Digest. Reader's Digest Association, Inc., Pleasantville, N. Y. $3 per year. A monthly magazine giving in abridged form but in the words of the originals the most interesting and significant articles from the leading magazines of the country. Offers proficient students an opportunity to acquaint themselves with vital matters in American life as reflected in its current periodicals.

Racial Backgrounds

Reviewed by Louis P. Benezet, *Superintendent of Schools, Manchester, N. H.*

Miller, William. *Greece.* Scribner. Contemporary political and cultural life in Greece are shown in their relationship to past history and to the injections of other racial elements, as the Albanians and the Turks. A fascinating book for the reader already having a background of familiarity with European history.

Nansen, Fridtjof. *Armenia and the Near East.* Duffield. The author's travels in Armenia with a commission of the League of Nations were the occasion for this study of agricultural conditions and current history. Shows a sensitive perception to the beauties of the country; and in the last few chapters, a striking story of the oppression of the Armenians by the Turks and other great powers.

Robertson, Alexander. *Mussolini and the New Italy.* Revell. Wholly sympathetic to the Fascist régime and to the great material accomplishments of Il Duce. (Libraries wishing to present the other side as well may wish to add Salvemini, Gaetano—*Fascist Dictatorship in Italy.* Holt.)

Buell, Raymond. *Europe, a History of Ten Years.* Macmillan. A brief but remarkably interesting introduction to the history of Europe since the peace settlement. Reviews the significance of the treaties and summarizes developments of individual countries. The inaccurate statement that Roumania entered the war on the side of the Central Powers is not characteristic of the book as a whole. Recommended for purchase and wide reading.

Fisher and Brooks. *America and the New Poland.* Macmillan. Deals with Poland in war-time and its subsequent history as personified in Paderewski, representing the aristocracy, and Pilsudski, the proletariat. Brings out the inability of the present leaders to make good deductions from the past.

Everyland
A Reading List for Children

A LIST of children's books portraying life in all parts of the world has been prepared by the Public Library of Newark, N. J., for the New Jersey Council for International Cooperation, Newark, N. J.; the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Washington, D. C., and the National Council for Prevention of War, Washington, D. C. The title is *Everyland.* The twelve pages are pictured with cuts lent through the courtesy of publishers. The list will be sent for five cents, postage paid. Requests for prices on larger quantities should be sent to the Public Library, Newark, N. J.

Awarded James Tait Black Memorial Prize

THE *Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man*, by Siegfried Sassoon, which was published in America in January by Coward-McCann, has been awarded the James Tait Black Memorial Prize for the year's best novel, according to Faber & Gwyer, the London publishers. The prize is for 250 pounds, the most valuable in Great Britain, and has been won in previous years by such books as *Riceyman's Steps*, by Arnold Bennett; *A Passage to India*, by E. M. Forster; *Memoirs of a Midget*, by Walter de la Mare; *Queen Victoria*, by Lytton Strachey, and *The Lost Girl*, by D. H. Lawrence.

Troy, New York, Reports a Big Year

THIS year has been the busiest in the history of the Troy Public Library. The total circulation of books for home use was 147,113 volumes, an increase of 17,503 volumes over the number issued in 1927. The number of users of the reference room was 9136. Nearly every month has shown some increase in the use of the library over the corresponding month of the preceding year.

From the Library Schools

Western Reserve News

THE local lecturers during the month have been: Helen B. Lewis, Librarian of the Board of Education Library, who spoke on the recent books on Education; Gertrude M. Robertson, of the History Division of the Cleveland Public Library, discussing books of history; Margaret E. Wright, Head of County Department, Cleveland Public Library, who gave two lectures on county libraries and the work of her department. Prof. Finley M. K. Foster, Head of the English Department of Adelbert College, W. R. U., lectured on contemporary reviewing of fiction.

The visit from Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, March 24th, gave pleasing reality to the students' knowledge of the familiar name of the Editor of *Libraries;* the subject of Miss Ahern's address was, "In the Library Field," and many practical suggestions were made as to future service.

Miss Anne Carroll Moore was a guest the following week, giving two addresses; the first was on "International Values in Children's Books," and the second on "Book Reviewing of Children's Books." The children's librarians of Greater Cleveland were invited to attend. All enjoyed the stimulating and broad presentation of these subjects by such an authority as Miss Moore.

The Ohio Chapter of the Alumni Association had the usual annual Alumni party at the school the evening of March 16, with bridge and other entertainments to augment the Brett Scholarship provided by the Chapter. The sociability as well as financial returns made the evening a success. The class of 1929 contributed a clever skit for the occasion.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Dean.*

Simmons News

THE students returned on April 8 from the fortnight of field work with a quickened sense of the meaning of library work, and a great appreciation of the friendliness librarians in the field show to novices.

The program for the rest of the term will be enriched by many visiting lecturers. Already Mlle. Dumont has given three lectures on French libraries and French publishers, and Miss Walsh, of Houghton Mifflin, has given us an insight into the organization of her firm, and displayed a fascinating exhibit of its publications. Later, we are to have the pleasure of a talk from Mr. Ticknor, of Houghton Mifflin. Miss Pansy Smith will speak of the Ginn publishing house, and representatives of other publishers will also address the class.

The group electing "Bookselling" will also have the privilege of hearing Mr. Melcher, Miss Humble, Miss Dodd and several well-known booksellers of Boston and its environs.

Those electing "School Libraries" will hear experts in that field, including several Simmons graduates who are school librarians, and Miss Stella Morse and Miss Aline Colton.

In the Reference Class Miss Rowe drew on the resources of the college, persuading the Bursar, Mr. Bachelder, to talk about reference books in finance and business.

Miss Brotherton and Miss Donnelly expect to attend the A. L. A. convention at Washington. It is desired to arrange for a Simmons luncheon on Thursday noon, during the Convention. It will facilitate arrangements greatly if those who can attend will notify the School as early as possible. Save the time!

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director.*

McGill University Library School

THE McGill University Library School will offer a six weeks' course in general library methods, beginning on Tuesday, July 2, and ending Friday, Aug. 9. The course is designed to prepare librarians for small libraries or assistants for large libraries, and it fulfills the requirements and embodies the course of training approved by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the A.L.A. by which the Summer Course has been accredited.

Pittsburgh News

MISS JESSIE CALLAN, Librarian of the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, Pittsburgh, gave the students a talk on special library work on April 15. On April 27, Miss Effie L. Power of the Cleveland Public Library gave two lectures; one on "Work with Children in the Cleveland Public Library," and one on "Reading Clubs."

The Pittsburgh students will be taken to the A. L. A. Conference in Washington in a body, since the dates of the Conference fall during the week designated for the library trip.

The Trustees Scholarship for high scholarship has been awarded this year to Miss Helen Rugg of St. Paul, Minn. Miss Elisabeth Fuller of Lexington, Ky., received the Nina C. Brotherton Scholarship.

Drexel Library School

THE Drexel Library School will conduct a Summer Course for School Librarians and teachers wishing to become school librarians from July 1 to Aug. 9. The school will be in charge of Alice R. Brooks, formerly of the Library of the State Teachers' College, Slippery Rock, Pa. Mae Parkinson, Assistant Supervisor of the Library Extension Division of the State Department of Education, New York, and Helen C. Chadwick of the Catalog Department of the University of North Carolina, have been engaged as instructors.

The members of the faculty of the Library School of the New Jersey College for Women will be the guests of the faculty of the Drexel Library School for the week end April 19 to 21. Miss Clara E. Howard, Director of the New Jersey College Library School, will speak to the students of the Drexel Library School on Administration and School Library Management.

Miss Jennie M. Flexner, A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship, will visit the Drexel Library School April 29 and 30 to make the triennial survey of the school.

ANNE W. HOWLAND, *Director.*

Syracuse News

THE first of the five panels, each 6 ft. square, which are to decorate the Common Room of the Library School, has been completed. These murals are to represent scenes of merry-making in different countries. Czechoslovakia is the country of the finished mural. The Dutch panel is nearing completion. They will be hung in the room which is used for all informal gatherings of the school. Two of the six murals portraying American culture, which are being designed for the study, will be completed in time for commencement. Dr. James I. Wyer, Jr., Director of the New York State Library, addressed the school on "Government Documents," April 30. On the following day he spoke on "State Libraries." Dr. Augustus H. Shearer, Librarian, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y., gave an address on "The Reference Library" on May 7. Miss Corinne Bacon of the editorial staff of the H. W. Wilson Co. spent May 9 at the school. She gave two lectures, speaking first on the "Principles of Book Selection," and later on "What Makes a Book Immoral." Miss Mary C. Richardson, Librarian, State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y., presented the work of school libraries to the school on May 10. The Alumni Association has presented a silver urn of colonial design to the school for its tea service.

Los Angeles News

TWO unexpected visitors in April were much enjoyed by the students and faculty, Miss Waldie Van Eck, Assistant in the Amsterdam Public Library, visiting America for the first time, and Mr. Malcolm Wyer, who visited the school April 18-19 in his official capacity as a member of the A.L.A. Board of Education for Librarianship. Outside speakers are supplying the lectures in the Administration Course. So far the class has heard Miss Kennedy in the series on library buildings; Miss Althea Warren on the librarian, the trustees, and business methods and devices; Mr. E. R. Perry on the budget—these three from the Los Angeles Public Library staff. Miss Helen Vogelson, Librarian of the Los Angeles County Library, spoke on library law and finance; Mrs. Theodora Brewitt, Librarian of the Long Branch Public Library, is completing the course with a series on the staff, statistics, and reports, community relations, etc. The course in children's work is to be enriched by two lectures on child psychology given in May by Dr. Elizabeth Wood of the Research Department of the city school system. Following the spring field work, a week was given over to the usual library visits. Mr. John E. Goodwin, Librarian of the University of California at Los Angeles, will be the commencement speaker May 29.

GRACE HILL,
Principal.

Pratt News

THE class made its annual visitation to the Brooklyn Public Library headquarters on April 12, going thence to the Extension Division and to the Girls' High School. The next week the main building of the New York Public Library was visited, where we were welcomed by the Director, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hopper and Miss Leavitt. After the tour of the building we were entertained at tea by Mrs. Leslie, principal of the training class, and her students.

Lectures were given this term by Miss Mabel Williams, superintendent of work with schools in the New York Public Library, on the relations between the public library and the schools of the city; by Mr. John Adams Lowe on library buildings, and by Miss Anne Carroll Moore on phases of work with children. The annual course of three lectures on the administration of a children's department by Miss Clara W. Hunt was concluded on April 26 by a talk on planning a children's library, given at the Brownsville Children's Branch itself, an admirable example of the wise application of experience to the problem.

In the Library World

Crop-Control Bibliography Wins Library Award

A BIBLIOGRAPHY dealing with Government control of crop production, by Mrs. Annie M. Hannay, library associate, Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been selected as the best of nine bibliographies in agriculture or the natural sciences entered in the biennial contest sponsored by the Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Fund Committee of the American Library Association.

Annie M. Hannay, Winner of Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Fund

Mrs. Hannay's bibliography, entitled "Control of Production of Agricultural Products by Governments," covers all the essential literature with regard to the attempts by world governments to limit agricultural production. Some instances are given of efforts to limit production by means of price fixing. First prize in the awards consists of the biennial interest at 4½ per cent on $1,050, the amount of the Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Fund.

Honorable mention in the awards was given Miss Margaret T. Olcott, also of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library, who contributed a bibliography entitled "Taxation and the Farmer," and the Misses Carrie B. Sherfy and Nell W. Smallwood of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, joint authors of a Bibliography on Ice Cream.

The awards were decided by a committee composed of H. H. B. Meyer, F. E. Brasch, W. A. Slade and L. R. Blanchard of the Library of Congress; Mary Emogene Hazeltine, University of Wisconsin Library School; F. K. Walter, University of Minnesota Library, and G. A. Works, University of Chicago Graduate School Library.

The Oberly Memorial Fund Committee was organized in 1921, following the death of Eunice Rockwood Oberly on Nov. 21 of that year. Miss Oberly, the daughter of John H. Oberly, at one time editor of the Cairo (Ill.) *Bulletin*, had been for many years librarian for the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. She had specialized in the preparation of bibliographies of science literature to help investigators with their work, and became widely known in scientific circles.

An Unusual Increase at Baltimore

EVERY day Baltimoreans borrow a pile of books 741 feet high. Few library staffs and officials have ever had to face as large an undertaking as that which confronted those connected with the Enoch Pratt Free Library in January, 1928. The use of the books by the public had increased 52 per cent during 1927 (from 1,096,709 to 1,670,203). A year of the most intense activity sees the library's general problem now so acute that some definite plan must be discovered shortly to relieve the tension and to make it possible for the library organization, book collection and service to be properly handled in the new central building. During 1928 the increase of general service to the public continued unabated, and the circulation, which in 1926 was 1,098,709, reached the figure of 2,307,974, an increase of 38 per cent for the year and 110 per cent for the two years. Such an increase is unusual, probably unique. Moreover, the number of active card holders registered in the previous three years' period has increased from 70,432 in 1926 to 83,245 in 1927, and to 100,678 in 1928. Of the persons registered as borrowers in 1928, 23,216 are adult, 16,484 are juvenile. The total book collection in the library numbered 576,579 on Dec. 31, 1928.

Death of Henry James Carr

HENRY J. CARR, for more than a third of a century the directing head of the Scranton Public Library and one of the outstanding figures in library circles in the country, died at his home in Scranton, Pa., May 22. In the death of Mr. Carr, the library profession loses a man who for fifty years has been a dominant figure. He was Librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library in Michigan from 1886-90; organized the Free Public Library in St. Joseph, Mont., in 1890-91, and had been Librarian of the Scranton Public Library since 1891. Under Mr. Carr's leadership the Scranton Public Library has attained a high standard among institutions of its kind in the East, and his outstanding ability has won him substantial recognition from national, state and local library groups. He was a prominent figure in national and state library bodies, and has been a member of A. L. A. since 1879, serving as Secretary from 1898-1900 and as President from 1900-1901. Mr. Carr was seventy-nine years of age at his death.

Library of Hunting and Natural History, Presented to Yale by Francis P. Garvan

THROUGH the generosity of Francis P. Garvan, Yale '97, of New York City, Yale University has acquired the library of more than 6000 volumes gathered together by the late Charles Sheldon, Yale '90, of Washington, D. C., big game hunter and natural historian. According to Professor Andrew Keogh, University Librarian, Mr. Sheldon's library is "well known as one of this country's best collections on hunting, but Mr. Sheldon used the term 'hunting' in a very wide sense, and the term 'natural history' is a more accurate description."

About two-fifths of the books deal with the United States, Canada and Mexico; about three-fifths with other continents. Nearly all the books are in English. Eight hundred volumes deal with England, and a special interest is shown in the British colonies and dependencies. On India, for example, there are 300 volumes, and most of the 500 volumes on Africa deal with British areas. Of the books dealing with England, many are very early and very rare, among them being Roger Ascham's *Toxophilus*, or the Schole of Shooting, 1571 and 1589, and Sir Thomas Elyot's *Boke* named the Governour, in editions of 1532, 1546, 1553, 1557, 1565 and 1580. There is also a manuscript dated 1580 concerning Forest Laws.

Eliza G. Browning Memorial Book Fund

THE staff of the Indianapolis Public Library has created a Memorial Book Fund in honor of Miss Eliza G. Browning, for 25 years Librarian and for 10 years Assistant Librarian of the Library, the second anniversary of whose death will occur on May 18, 1929. Books will be purchased from the income of this fund for the various departments and branches of the library, and each book will be plated with a specially designed "In Memoriam" book-plate. In addition to the amount pledged by the individual members of the staff of the library, an amount which exceeds $300 at the present time, various friends of Miss Browning outside of the library profession have expressed a desire to have a share in making this memorial worthy of the service which she rendered the citizens of Indianapolis. The Committee is particularly grateful to the quite unsolicited cooperation of various publishing houses which have contributed worth-while books to the collection—thus making it possible to put the plan into immediate operation.

Memorial Hall Library at Andover

THE librarian of the Memorial Hall Library, Andover, Mass., in her annual report states that, when the report of the library for 1927 showed the largest use of the library in its fifty-five years of history, they did not anticipate that the end of 1928 could bring an increase of 20 per cent over that record. During 1928 the Memorial Hall Library issued for home use 64,757 books, which is an increase of 10,447 more than during the previous year.

The Library and Adult Education

"A LIBRARY is not a school house," John Cotton Dana, Librarian of the Newark Library, contends in a recent issue of the library bulletin.

"A new world of print and picture in newspapers and magazines surrounds us. What service can a library render in this new world?" he asks.

"In obedience to the demands of this new world of printed information, wisdom and speculation, libraries have in some slight degree modified their methods and extended their field of work. My suggestion is that they go further, that they withdraw somewhat from a part of the book-lending field, popular fiction, for example, and devote more of their time, skill and energy to the making of themselves guides, keys, indexes, abstracts of the latest findings in the field of knowledge."

Library Organizations

Hawaii Library Association

THE Hawaii Library Association, organized in 1921 by the library workers of the Territory, held its eighth annual meeting on Tuesday, April 2, 1929. Librarians from the other islands, as well as those from Oahu, met with representatives from the School Department to discuss school and library cooperation, as many thousands of books are loaned by the various libraries to the schools each year. The general meeting was held in the afternoon at the Y. W. C. A., with Miss Margaret Newman presiding. As there are several little-known collections of books in Honolulu, the librarians in charge were asked to tell something of their resources. Miss Morse spoke on the collection at the Honolulu Academy of Arts; Miss Bernice Judd told of the complete collection of books, pamphlets and manuscripts on Hawaii at the Carter Library; Miss Clarke told of the small group of books on Pacific problems at the Institute of Pacific Relations; and Mrs. Loncteaux spoke of the material in the Bishop Museum. B. B. Futernick, of Foster & Futernick, San Francisco, gave an interesting talk on bookbinding, following his talk with a demonstration of book mending.

The officers elected for the coming year are as follows: President, Mrs. Laura Sutherland, Library of Hawaii; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Isabel Welsh, Hilo Library, Mrs. Juliett Davis, Maui Library, and Miss Agnes Smith, Kauai Library; Secretary, Miss Maude Jones, Library of Hawaii; Treasurer, Miss Catherine Delamere, Normal School Library.

Twin City Catalogers' Round Table

THE Twin City Catalogers' Round Table met in Minneapolis on April 24. A short comparison was given by recent library school graduates between the theory of cataloging as presented at library school and the practical side in their present positions. The speakers were Miss Elizabeth West, Pratt, of the Minneapolis Public Library; Miss Katherine Yerza, Columbia, also of the Minneapolis Public Library, and Miss Lydia Cutler, Minnesota, of the St. Paul Public Library. The following officers for the year were elected: Chairman, Mrs. Jennings of the St. Paul Public Library; Vice-Chairman, Miss Grondahl of the University Library; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Wurzberg of the Minneapolis Public Library.

St. Louis Chapter of A. L. A.

THE St. Louis chapter of the American Library Association held its April meeting in the library of Concordia Seminary, as the guests of Dr. Richard Heintze, Librarian. Dr. J. T. Mueller of the seminary staff spoke on the early history of Lutheranism in the United States, and Prof. W. G. Polack, also on the faculty of the seminary, presented slides portraying some early Middle Western history.

Rural Library Extension Conference

THE extension of library service to rural districts through county libraries was the subject of discussion at a conference called by the American Library Association in Chicago, March 26. Forty men and women, agricultural and educational leaders from all parts of the country, representatives of agricultural industries, the Library Extension Committee and the President and Secretary of the A. L. A. gathered at the Union League Club for an informal discussion. No formal action was taken at the conference, as its purpose was discussion.

Ontario Regional Group of Catalogers

THE second annual meeting of the Ontario Regional Group of Catalogers was held in the Reference Library, Toronto, on April 2, the Chairman, Miss Gillespie, presiding.

The subject chosen for discussion was "Government Documents." Two very interesting and practical papers were given: "The Reference Value of Canadian Documents and the Cataloging of Special Sets," by Miss Beatrice W. Welling, Reference Librarian, University of Western Ontario, and "The Cataloging of Dominion and Provincial Sessional Papers, Journals, Debates and Statutes," by Miss Florence B. Murray, Assistant Cataloger, Toronto Public Library.

The following officers were elected to serve as the executive committee for 1929-30: Chairman, Janet S. Porteous, Chief Cataloger, Queen's University Library; Vice-Chairman, M. Edna M. Poole, Librarian, Toronto Academy of Medicine; Secretary-Treasurer, Dorothy Dingle, Cataloging Division, Toronto Public Library; Representatives, Bertha Bassam, Lecturer in Library Science, Library School, Ontario College of Education, University of Toronto; Freda Waldon, Cataloger, Hamilton Public Library.

GERTRUDE M. BOYLE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Columbian Library Association

THE executive board of the Columbian Library Association met on March 23 to consider policies and plans for this new regional association, whose membership at present consists of the District of Columbia and the Maryland Library Associations. The first annual meeting of the Columbian Library Association was held at the Garden House of Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C., on the 19th of January, 1929, and those who registered at this meeting will be charter members.

The morning meeting began at 11:30. Miss Adelene Pratt spoke briefly on the subject of membership in the American Library Association and introduced Miss Maria V. Leavitt, chairman of the A. L. A. Membership Committee, who enlarged on this subject. The speakers at this session were Miss F. C. Thorne, from the American Federation of Labor, who spoke on "Books and the Worker," and Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the District of Columbia Public Library, who read a paper on "The New Biography." The afternoon was free for visiting the Library of Congress, the Public Library, the Government libraries and the Library of The Catholic University.

At the evening meeting "Recent English Poetry" was the title of an illustrated lecture by Dr. D. A. Robertson, assistant director of the American Council on Education, and Dr. K. J. Gallagher, professor of History, Goucher College, talked on "The Library and the Research Worker."

The officers for the year are: President, Miss Adelene Pratt, Maryland State Director of Public Libraries; Vice-presidents, Miss Eleanor Falley, librarian of Goucher College, and F. W. Ashley, assistant librarian, Library of Congress; treasurer, W. Taylor Purdum, chief of order department, Public Library of the District of Columbia; secretary, Miss Grace Barnes, librarian, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

GRACE BARNES, *Secretary.*

A Six Inch Shelf on English Usage

A COMMITTEE of the Commercial-Technical Group of the Special Libraries Association is at work on a "six-inch" shelf for books on English Usage as perhaps a minimum collection for any library that pretends to go into the subject at all. To produce this shelf calls for a selection from a long list. The committee is open to suggestions, and it welcomes lists from all sources. Every librarian, general or special, interested in the subject is invited to communicate with the Chairman, George W. Lee, Stone and Webster Library, Boston, Mass.

Library Club of Cleveland and Vicinity

SPRING CRUISE"—these magic words inspired the members of the Library Club of Cleveland and Vicinity to leave their libraries on the evening of March 22 and voyage to the Southern Hemisphere.

Following a dinner at the Women's City Club, Captain Kilroy Harris, a native Australian, distinguished soldier, traveler and lecturer, author of *Kangaroo Land* and *Outback in Australia*, gave a delightful talk on "Aboriginal Adventures in Kangarooland," illustrated by unique and extremely interesting slides. The place-cards were colorful travel folders on Australia and New Zealand, for which Captain Harris had furnished many of the photographs. M. IRENE BEATTY, *Secy.*

Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia

ON March 1 the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and vicinity held its regular meeting at the library of the United Gas Improvement Company. Richard H. Oppermann, assistant librarian, made an informal exposition of the scope of the library, while showing the various charts, files and indexes which are the important tools of the library. William E. Saunders, librarian and one of the leading spirits in the early days of the council, gave some retrospective thoughts which were very interesting. On April 5 the council had its annual dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. David Lawrence spoke on "The National Outlook."

Syracuse Summer School

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY School of Library Science will give a six weeks' summer course, July 1 to Aug. 9. Miss Anna S. Walrad is chairman of the summer courses. Other members of the faculty are Prof. Wharton Miller, Prof. Edward R. Rowse, Miss Margaret R. Greer, Miss Florence E. Van Hoesen, and Prof. Ruby E. Cundiff. In addition to the courses for school librarians and for public library assistants, which were offered last year, a new course has been added making it possible for persons, qualified to take the regular one-year course, to earn eight hours' credit on such a course in each of four successive summer sessions. Upon satisfactory completion of the work, the degree of Bachelor of Science in library science will be conferred.

Among Librarians

Daisy L. Anderson, Atlanta '28, has accepted a position for the summer with the library school and library commission of Louisiana.

Miss Isabel A. Boone, Drexel '29, has been appointed library assistant at Lehigh University.

Pearl M. Day, Pratt, '28, succeeds Mr. Shirley in the Economics Division of the New York Public Library.

Wilberforce Eames, Chief Bibliographer of the New York Public Library and one of the five "senior students" of the world, has received the award of the first gold medal granted by the Bibliographical Society of England. The award was transmitted through the British Ambassador at Washington and the Consul General at New York. The honor accorded Mr. Eames, now in his seventy-fourth year, did not come as a surprise to scholars, bibliographers and rare book collectors, for he is internationally known.

Thelma L. Edwards, Washington '22, for the past two years an assistant in the Serial Catalog Section of the New York Public Library, has been appointed Head of the Catalog Division of the University of Washington Library.

Leslie Heathcote, Washington '29, has been appointed assistant in the Acquisition Division of the Vancouver, B. C., Public Library.

Mary Hughes, Pittsburgh '14, was married in December, 1928, to J. Allen Morehouse of Salt Lake City, Utah. Mrs. Morehouse will continue as head of the Children's Department of the Tacoma Public Library, Washington.

Hermione Lyons, Washington '29, has been appointed assistant in the Circulation Division of the University of Washington Library.

Irene McAfee, Washington '27, has gone to the Vancouver, B. C., Public Library as assistant in the Circulation Department.

Violet Mary MacEwen, formerly with the Toronto Public Library, has been appointed to take charge of the Children's Library at the Fraser Institute in Montreal, which is being financed by funds raised through the efforts of the Education Committee of the Montreal Local Council of Women. The Governors of the Fraser Institute have granted the use of the children's room, which has never been opened on account of lack of funds, for one year as a demonstration library. Miss MacEwen will assume her duties on June 1.

Annie Mackenzie, Pratt '91, Head of the Circulation Department of the Pratt Institute Free Library, completes, this year, 40 years with the Library.

Janet MacGowan, Atlanta '25, was married to Arthur Lowell West in April.

Prof. Ernest C. Marriner, Librarian since 1923 of Colby College Library, has been elected Dean of Men at Colby College. R. Brigham Downs, the new librarian, will assume charge July 1, 1929.

Mary Marsh, Atlanta, '28, will organize the library at Sumter, S. C., during the summer.

Lester M. Minkel, a Lydia Roberts Fellow at Columbia University School of Library Service, 1928-29, has been appointed Supervisor of Departmental Libraries at the State University of Iowa, to succeed William H. Carlson, recently resigned. Mr. Minkel was formerly librarian at the North Dakota School of Forestry. He assumes his new duties at the University of Iowa Library June 10, 1929.

Josephine Peabody, Atlanta '20, has accepted a position in the Cleveland Public Library, Ohio. Miss Peabody was formerly with the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Eleanor Pineo, Washington '27, is returning to the University of Washington Library as secretary.

Roberta Quillian, Atlanta '28, has been elected to the librarianship of the O'Keefe Junior High School, Atlanta, Ga.

Charles Rupert Sanderson, Librarian of the English National Liberal Club, has been appointed Assistant Librarian of the Toronto Public Library. Mr. Sanderson's new post is regarded, in his profession, as one of the most important in the British Empire. He will take up his Canadian appointment this summer.

Henry Graham Statham, Illinois '29, has been appointed Librarian of the American University, Washington, D. C., where he will assume charge on Aug. 1. He took the first year of his professional course at the New York State Library School during its last year before merger with Columbia, and was for two years State Inspector of Public Records, New York State Educational Department.

William W. Shirley, Pratt '28, now Reference Assistant in the New York Public Library, has been appointed Librarian of the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H. He succeeds Willard P. Lewis, who has gone to Wesleyan University to become Librarian of the new Olin Memorial Library.

Mrs. Robert Dulin Stewart, Reference Librarian at the University of Texas Library, has been awarded a fellowship in the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago for 1929-30.

Miss Sula Wagner, for nearly thirty years a member of the staff of the St. Louis Public Library and chief of its Catalog and Order Department since 1894, died on May 9 after an illness of about eight months. At the time of her death she was the senior member of the library staff. Miss Wagner became a member of the A. L. A. in 1893 and at the time of her death was a life member.

Julia Wheelock, Pratt, '04, Head of the Order Department of the Pratt Institute Free Library, sailed, on April 3, for a six months' absence to Europe, in recognition of completing 25 years of continuous service with the Library.

Almira R. Wilcox, Pratt, '10, Librarian of the Kensington Branch of the Kansas City, Mo., Public Library, passed away at the home of her sister in Menachee, Wash., on March 11, after an illness of several months.

Dr. Louis N. Wilson retired from his position as Librarian of Clark University Library on April 27 after forty years' service.

Building Up a High School Library

AN article published in *School Review* of January, 1929, tells of the success of a small high school in building up a high school library. During Children's Book Week some years ago this school launched a campaign with a view of arousing school and community interest in securing a school library. As a result of newspaper publicity and active service on the part of the pupils all unused books in the community were collected, cash contributions were received, and accumulations of magazines and newspapers were brought together. Books suitable for use in the library were then selected and cataloged, old books and materials not otherwise usable, together with the papers collected, were sold and the proceeds spent for new books. The school now boasts of a library of 10,000 volumes and additions are made annually. But the success of this enterprise is by no means measured by the mere number of books acquired; the pupils show a peculiar interest in the library because it is the fruit of their own labors; the value of a school library has impressed itself upon the community in general, and habits of reading and scholarship have greatly improved.

Meagerness of library facilities is one of the greatest handicaps of the average small high school. With the present tendencies in instruction away from the textbook method, and with greater and greater emphasis in the direction of adjusting education to individual pupil differences and interests, a school library has become indispensable to successful high school work. This is particularly true in rural areas where public libraries are not available. The methods used in building up a school library, outlined in the article cited above, suggest a way out which might be followed with profit in other localities.

For an International Library

AN editorial in the *Christian Science Monitor* for April 4 states that the trustees of the Bodleian Library of Oxford University have made an important decision concerning the difficult problem arising out of the copyright law. According to this law, a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom has to be deposited in the British Museum and, on request, in the Bodleian and a few other specified libraries. This privilege, which every year puts a heavier strain on these libraries, the Bodleian has decided to waive in the case of unwieldy volumes that are not of any great intrinsic value. The lighter fiction, as well as popular magazines, will also come under this ban. It further proposes to remove books which are not in great demand to a building sufficiently remote to be effectively out of the way. The Bodleian authorities have arrived at their decision only after a good deal of heart searching, and on the grounds not merely that the library was being overcrowded with trash, but chiefly that the valueless books kept out foreign publications of scientific and literary merit. It is this inability, spatial and financial (for foreign books, not being covered by the copyright law, have to be acquired at the usual price), of the great European libraries to cover the whole field of foreign, and especially American, scientific and literary output, that has prompted Sir William Beveridge, the Director of the London School of Economics, to propose the foundation of an international library. In such a library students from all over the world, who, in his words, "are crying out for the books of other countries," would be able to get all the important books published in Europe and America. Failing that, Sir William proposes the establishment of a fund of about £80,000 to enable the British Library of Political and Economic Science in London, which already possesses more than 150,000 volumes from America, to buy, every year, all the studies of social and business problems that appear in the United States.

Colonial Currency Reprints Offered

PRINCETON University Library offers, at $5 per volume, Colonial Currency Reprints, volumes 1, 3 and 4, published by the Prince Society, unbound, in good condition. Lawrence Heyl, Chief of Acquisitions Department.

Opportunities

No charge is made to LIBRARY JOURNAL *subscribers for insertion of notices in this department.*

A college graduate with library school training and several years' experience in college library and public library work desires a change of position. Prefers a college library. Available after Sept. 1. L-10.

Young woman with library training and sixteen years' experience in various phases of the work, desires position in Central States. Classifying, order and reference work preferred; also interested in special library organization or in charge of small department. L-11.

College graduate with library school training and twelve years' experience in West and Middle-West public libraries, desires executive position near New York City. County work or head of small library preferred. L-12.

Wanted, Nov. 1, in a Mid-western city of 10,000 inhabitants, a Librarian who has had experience and training. Library has 20,000 volumes, 80,000 circulation. Salary $1,500—$1,800. L-13.

Trained librarian with seven years' college library experience desires change of location. Reference or executive position preferred. Available after July 1. L-14.

Librarian; college graduate and library school training with two years' experience as librarian of a small college library and several years' experience as an assistant in a larger college library, would like to make a change. Available Sept. 1. L-15.

University graduate with library school training, high school library and teaching experience, desires temporary library position during the summer. Also interested in new position in high school library in Middle West. L-16.

Wanted—Two positions in the same library by two girls. Both have A. B., Library Science degrees, and experience in a college library. Prefer cataloging, but would consider reference or circulation. K-16.

Girl with college degree, library school training, and three years' experience, desires a change of position. Eastern or Southern States preferred. K-17.

College graduate with library school training and two years' experience desires position in a public library in an Eastern State. K-12.

Man wants position. Sixteen years' experience, all departments of a library. College or university preferred. K-13.

Librarian desires position. Canadian university graduate, experienced administrative and reference work in special and college libraries. Available in autumn. K-11.

Man with long experience in technical library desires change. Fitted to take charge of department in large library. K-10.

Position wanted for the summer. Cataloging preferred. Experience in both college and public libraries. K-15.

Graduate librarian with six years' experience desires change. Can take charge of medium-sized library, branch library or children's department. Prefers South or West. K-20.

High School librarian and teacher of English, with one year of experience, graduate of a Teachers' College Library Curriculum, desires to be located in the New England States. Good recommendations. K-21.

Librarian with A. B., Library Science degree, and experience in the cataloging department of a college library, desires library position in the West. K-18.

College librarian desires change of location. Would consider position of Assistant Librarian or Reference Librarian in either college, public or special library. Has college A. B. and Library School B. S.; two years' experience as Reference Librarian and Circulation Manager in college library of 80,000 volumes; also teaching experience. Available Sept. 1. K-19.

Librarian with several years' experience in general library work, and at the present time in charge of a small library, desires part time position in New York City. Has knowledge of German, Russian and French languages. K-14.

Washington

THE Puyallup Public Library of Washington increased its book circulation 40 per cent during the past two years and now has a circulation of 72,619 volumes a year. The library serves 44 per cent of the population, reaching 3,520 people with books.

THE CALENDAR

June 6—Connecticut Library Association, Annual Meeting at New Haven, Conn.

June 6—Rhode Island Library Association at Westerly.

June 15-19—World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography, Rome.

June 25-26—Continued Conferences at Venice.

June 28-29—Massachusetts Library Club, Annual meeting at Provincetown Inn, Provincetown, Mass.

Aug. 22-29—Fourth Annual Conference, World Conference on Adult Education, Cambridge, England.

Aug. 29-31—Pacific Northwest Library Association, Annual Meeting at Spokane, Wash.

Sept. 24-25—Vermont Library Association, Annual Meeting at Springfield, Vt.

Oct. 9-11—Ohio Library Association, Annual Meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Oct. 7-12—New York Library Association, Annual Meeting at Lake Placid, N. Y.

Oct. 16-18—Illinois Library Association, Annual Meeting at Urbana, Ill.

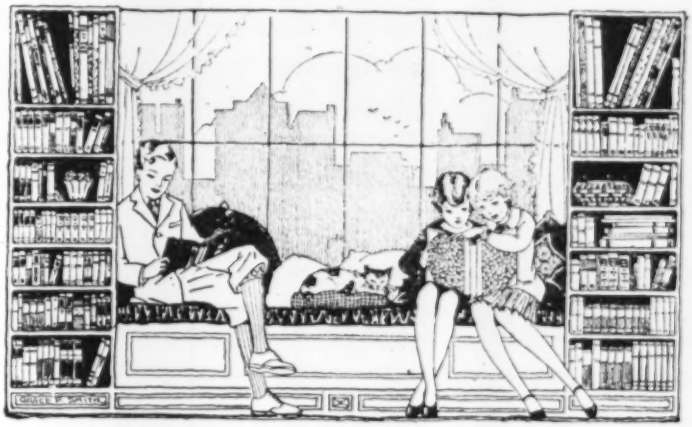
Oct. 17-18—Nebraska Library Association, Annual Meetings at Beatrice, Neb.

Oct. 17-19—Missouri Library Association will meet at Jefferson City, Mo.

Oct. 23-25—Indiana Library Association, Annual Meeting at Gary, Ind.

Nov. 7-8—Indiana Library Trustees Association will meet at Indianapolis, Ind.

The Books the Children Read



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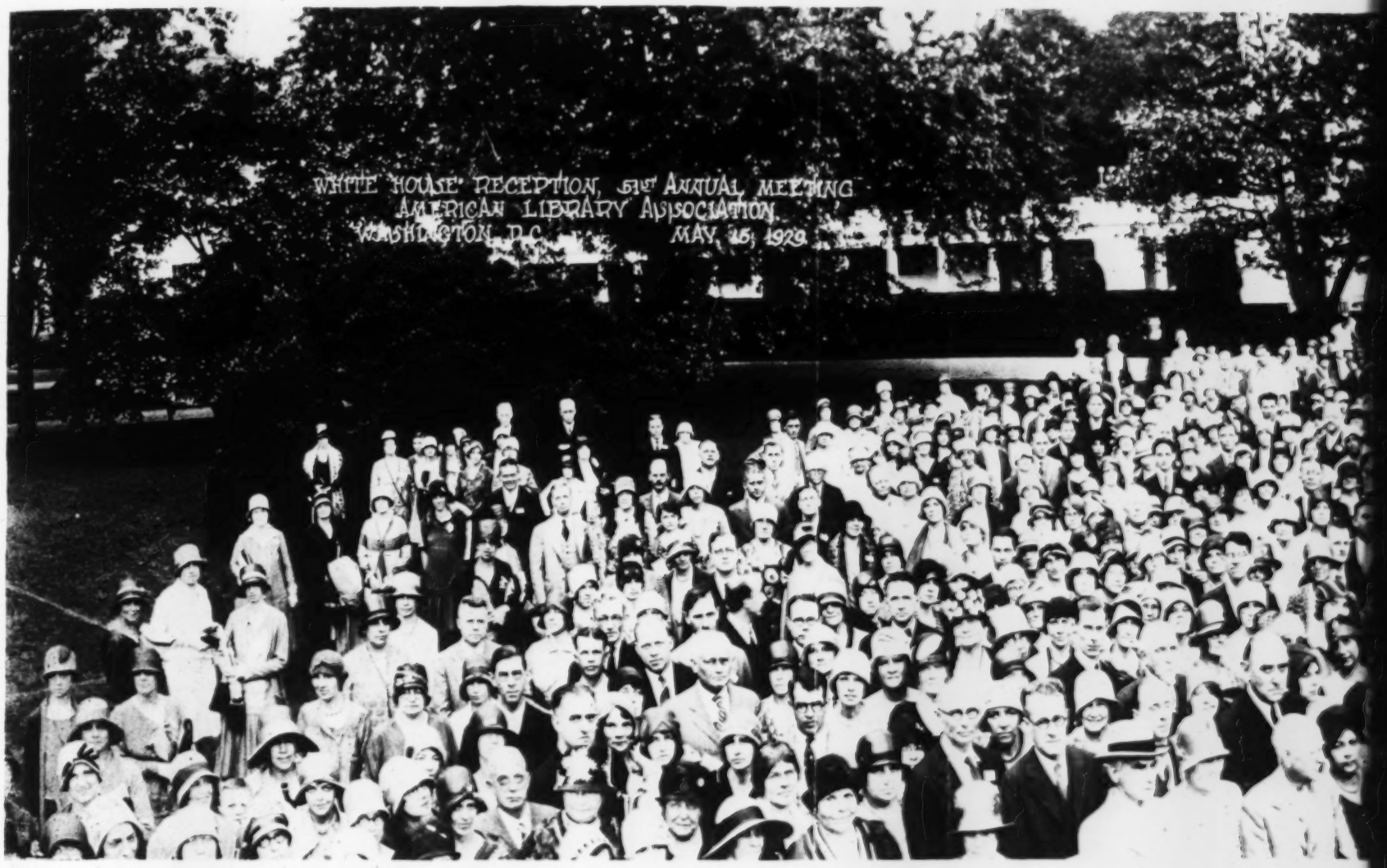
Are Libraries Doing Their Job?

ARE libraries doing their job? was the question C. R. Sanderson, Librarian of the National Liberal Club in England, set out to answer at a meeting of librarians held at the London School of Economics on March 28. Mr. Sanderson is not satisfied with what the libraries up and down the country are doing for the children, reports the *Manchester Guardian* for that date. "If we are not doing our best for the children, if we starve them mentally, we are guilty of callous and criminal neglect. As librarian we are in a position to say to them, 'Come to us for your reading,' but taking the country broadly, what do they get? A few juggling tricks with books and a certain amount of shop-window dressing. Are those libraries doing their job?" Mr. Sanderson went on to say that the specialist reader could obtain almost anything in London, but the average student who was trying to make his way through a special subject had a great struggle to secure the text books he needed. Two or three shelves of books would suffice for the average student studying for a university degree, but the urgent need for those shelves was in danger of being forgotten by the libraries in their craze for special stuff. By failing to make the fullest provision for the average student, the libraries were losing their opportunity and increasing the difficulty of his task. Then Mr. Sanderson spoke of the change of thought in regard to such subjects as the Great War.

"This is a restless, dissatisfied age, but progress always comes after a period of dissatisfaction, and our job is not merely to take the best out of what is offered to us, but to go out and look for the great and then exploit it. I don't care what it is—prose, poetry, drama, *Undertones of War, The Case of Sergeant Grischa*, or Eugene O'Neill's work. How many libraries are circulating O'Neill's *Hairy Ape?* Because it uses the words 'Christ' and 'bloody,' it has been put out of library after library."

Mr. Sanderson's point was that when a man was arriving at a solution of very difficult problems, he only reached it by reading about hundreds of things that were miles away from his problem. His mind needed the stimulus that came from contact with sincere and living minds, working on their own problems of life. He did not wish to discuss censorship, but he suggested that the Library Association should have a definite opinion about it. They should not shirk it because of its difficulty. Were they facing up to other problems? Were they writing on prejudices or on ideals? "When I ask, 'Are the libraries doing their job?'" Mr. Sanderson concluded, "I mean also, 'Are the librarians doing their job?'"



Supplement to the June 1, 1929, Library Journal.

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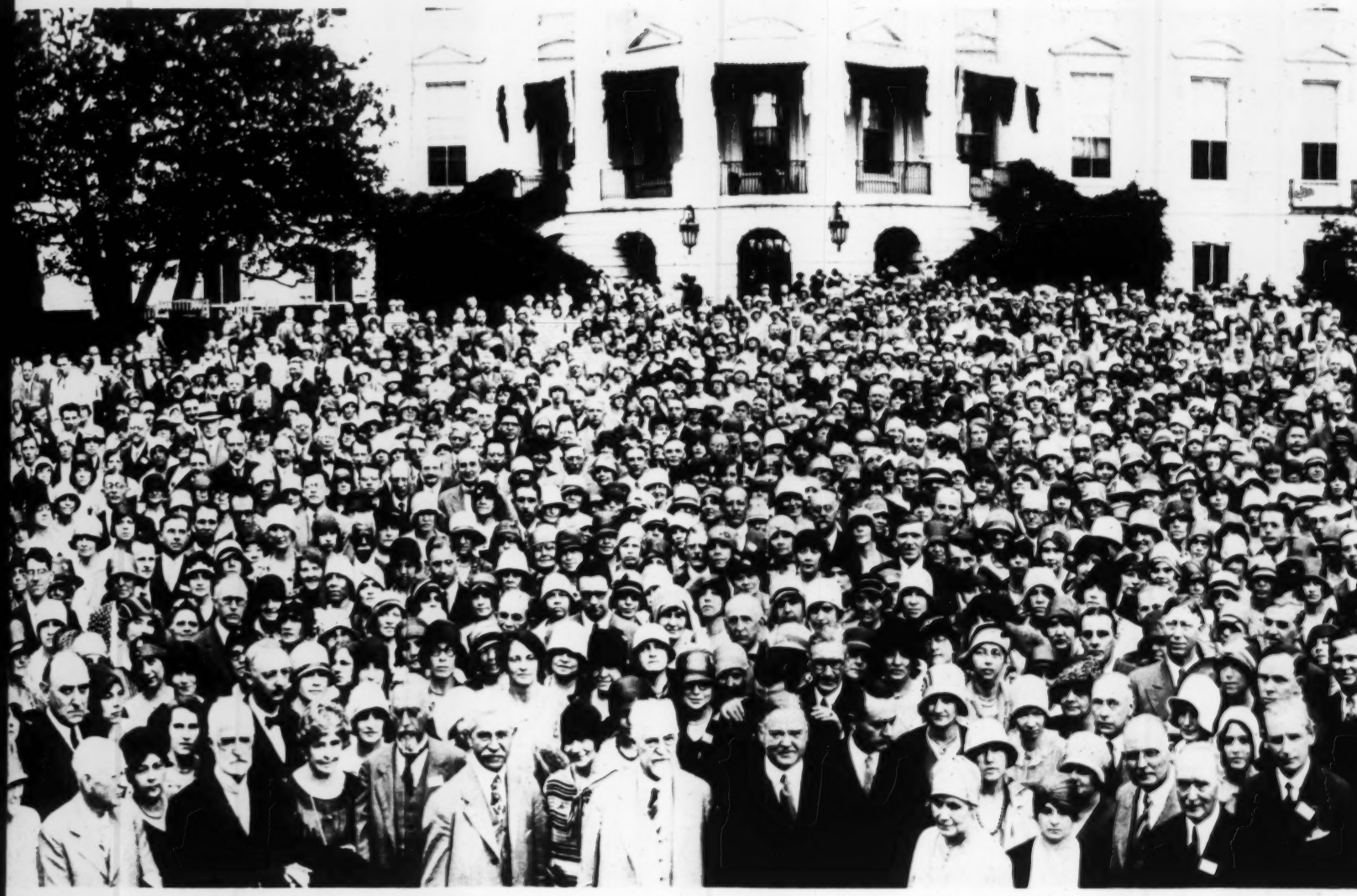
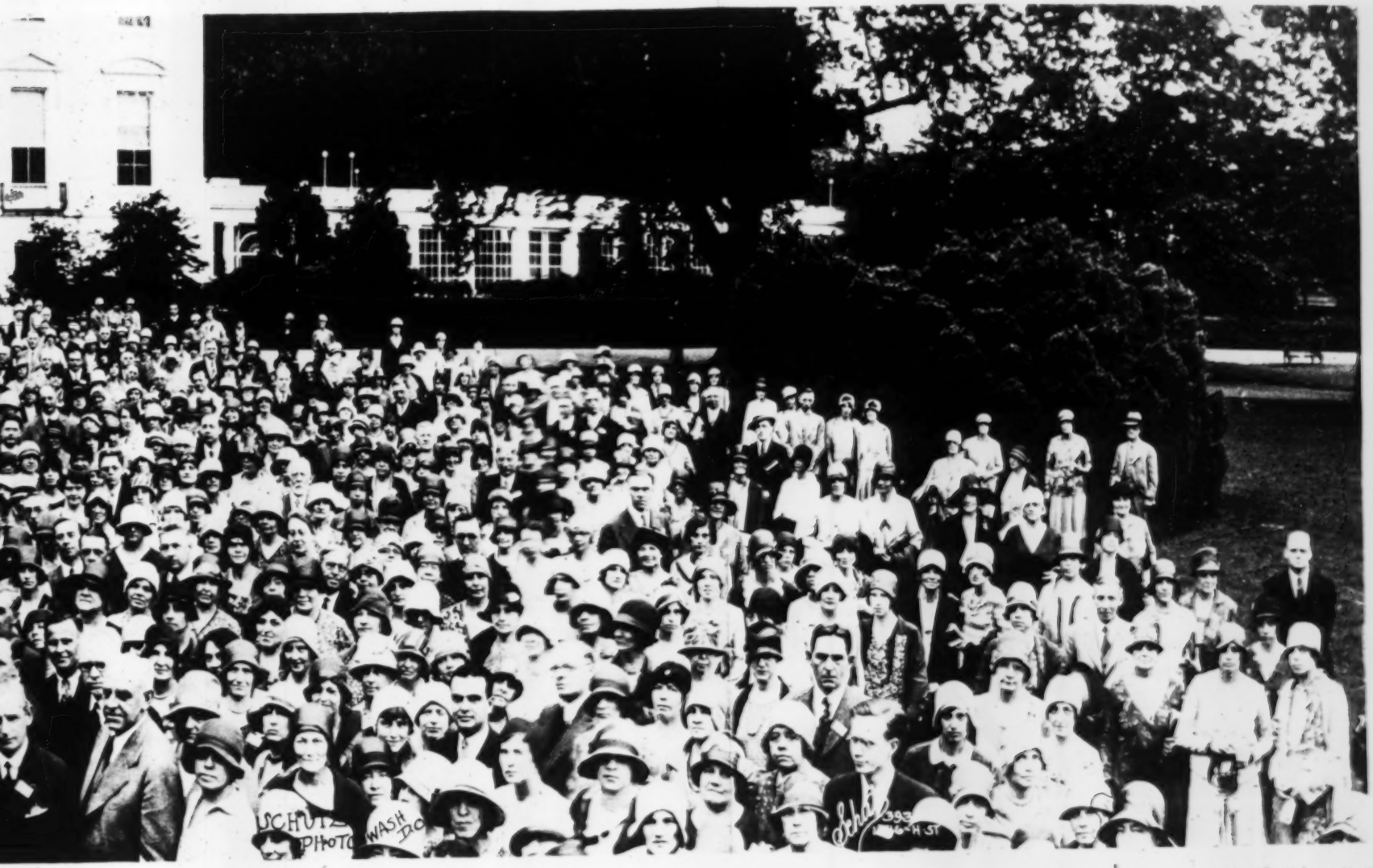


The Fifty-first Annual Conference of the American Library Association Gathering on the South Grounds of the House, May 15, 1929, *to Greet President Hoover. Miss Eastman, President of the A. L. A., is on President H left and George F. Bowerman, Librarian of the Washington Public Library, is on his right.*



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